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A HANDBOOK TO THE COINAGE
OF SCOTLAND.



INTERIOR OF A MINT.

From a French engraving of the reign of Louis XII.

A HANDBOOK
TO THE
COINAGE OF SCOTLAND,

GIVING A DESCRIPTION OF EVERY VARIETY

ISSUED BY THE SCOTTISH MINT

IN GOLD, SILVER, BILLON, AND COPPER,
FROM ALEXANDER I. TO ANNE,

WITH AN INTRODUCTORY CHAPTER ON THE IMPLEMENTS AND PROCESSES EMPLOYED.

BY

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MEMBER OF THE NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF LONDON.



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TO

C. W. KING, M.A.,

SENIOR FELLOW OF TRINITY COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE,

THIS LITTLE BOOK IS

GRATEFULLY INSCRIBED.

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P R E F A C E.

THE following pages were originally designed for my own use alone, but the consideration that there must be many collectors and owners of coins who would gladly give more attention to this very interesting but somewhat involved branch of numismatics—were they not deterred by having no easily accessible information on the subject—has induced me to offer them to the public.

My aim has been to provide a description of every coin issued by the Scottish Mint, with particulars as to weight, fineness, rarity, mint-marks, &c., gathered from the best authorities, whom many collectors would probably not have the opportunity of consulting, except in our large public libraries; at the same time I trust that the information thus brought together may prove sufficient to refresh the memory of the practised numismatist on points of detail.

Of these standard works, Lindsay's valuable "View of the Coinage of Scotland" forms the groundwork of the subject; but having been published more than thirty years ago, it is naturally incomplete, and often incorrect. Two supplements, bringing it down to 1868, add to its information, but do not facilitate its use.

Mr. Wingate's "Illustrations," also published in 1868—since which date very much has been discovered—contains a description and figure of every variety in his very extensive cabinet; but it is only accessible to a few from the fact of the plates having been destroyed after 150 impressions had been taken.

The most recent work on the subject, Mr. Coehran-Patrick's "Records of the Coinage of Scotland," though containing sixteen autotype plates with accompanying chronological tables, presents merely, as it professes, a collection of the records respecting the coinage, and not a description of the coins; moreover, its price must place it beyond the reach of those who do not purpose studying deeply this branch of the coinage. By those who do, this work will be found to be the starting-point of a new era in Scottish numismatics, sweeping away as it does a vast amount of error and uncertainty by the unimpeachable testimony of the ancient records.

While endeavouring to comprehend all the information with regard to the coins themselves comprised in the above-named works, together with the latest discoveries described in the "Numismatic Chronicle," I have aimed at being as concise as was consistent with accuracy.

In my subdivision into coinages I have mainly adopted the arrangement of Lindsay and Wingate, modifying it to suit the alterations prescribed by the records. I have therefore recognized as distinct issues many changes of type which are not noticed in those documents.

With respect to illustrations, I have figured almost all

the prominent varieties of type which occur up to Mary, after which time the date on every coin is a sufficient assistance for determining the issue to which it belongs.

In an introductory chapter I have given a description of the various processes requisite for the production of a coin, which I hope may prove of interest.

My best thanks are due to Mr. Cochran-Patrick for his kindness in allowing me to make any use of his book that I might wish. I have availed myself of this kind permission by drawing the larger number of the coins from his beautiful plates, which present a collection of pieces in the highest state of preservation. The representation of the Norman Coiner [*Fig. ii.*] and the woodcut of the coining-press [*Fig. iv.*] were obtained from the same source.

JOHN DRUMMOND ROBERTSON.

TRINITY COLLEGE,
CAMBRIDGE,
June, 1878.

INTRODUCTORY CHAPTER.

UNTIL the introduction of the screw-press in the middle of the sixteenth century—probably suggested by the invention of the printing-press—the process of coining in mediæval times had undergone little or no alteration from the method employed by the ancients. This process is very simple, and may be described in a few words. The lower die, called the *pile*¹ or *standard*, was firmly fixed in a large block of wood, similar to a butcher's block. On this die the obverse of the coin to be struck was always engraved, because being the more important, from its bearing the prince's title, and usually his portrait, it was essential that it should be perfectly steady in the striking. Upon this die was then placed the *flan*,² or blank piece of metal, which was to

¹ The name *pile*, from the Latin *pila*, is very applicable to this die, signifying that it was driven into the block. The expression "cross and pile," which in some parts of England is a synonym for "head and tail," has its origin in the name of this die, the pile of course signifying the obverse, and the cross the other side, because that emblem appeared on the reverse of all silver coins till the seventeenth century.

² The word "flan," which in old French is spelt *flaon*, is derived from *flatum*. The verb *flare* is regularly employed for casting metal in a mould, and it was in this way that the blanks were prepared in Roman times. The mint-masters were officially designated *III VIRI. A. A. A. F. F. i. e.* Triumviri auro, argento, æri, *flando*, feriundo.

receive the impression, previously prepared by processes to be described later. The moneyer, holding in his left hand the upper die, or *trussell*,¹ on which the reverse of the coin was engraved, then applied it to the flan, and gave it several good blows with a hammer, which he held in his right. If he had not succeeded in striking up a good impression, the operation was repeated. Of course it was necessary that the die should exactly correspond with the impression already produced, otherwise the coin would be "double-struck." This adaptation of the die to the "blank" was termed in French *rengrenner*, from the fitting of the engraving (*grenetis*) of the coin into that of the coining-iron.

The antiquity of these implements for coining money is demonstrated by their appearing on Roman coins before the



Fig. i.—DENIER OF LOUIS LE DEBONAIR.²

Empire. "Amongst the immense variety of implements figured for mint-marks on the denarii of the family Roscia

¹ The word *trussell* is derived from the Italian *torsolo*, the diminutive of *torso*, a broken stump.

² The figure is copied from G. Conbrouse's "Monnaies Nationales de France," plate 32, fig. 8; another similar type will be found on pl. 171, fig. 2.

may be found the actual tools employed in striking the piece. These are the *die*, slightly conical, on the one side, and the *hammer* with heavy head and wide-spread 'feather' on the other. It is a curious fact that Louis le Debonair—a prince who in many other ways has left tokens of his knowledge and love of art amidst the dense barbarism of his times—has taken the hint from the Augustan moneyer, and made a tasteful reverse to a denier out of a pair of dies and two hammers—an elegant design, but rudely executed by the artless engraver. The legend METALLVM shows it to belong to the mint of Melle, a town of much importance under the Carlovingian kings."¹

It will thus be seen that the engraver of the Carlovingian die was acquainted with much the same description of coining-iron as the Roman die-sinker—that the representation of the tools used by the Roman coiner was perfectly intelligible to the moneyer of Louis le Debonair. It is at least evident that the form of these implements had undergone but little change. The actual process of striking a piece is thoroughly well represented in the accompanying illustration. [*Fig. ii.*]

This quaint figure of a coiner at work occurs on the capital of one of the pillars of the church of St. Georges-de-Bocherville, near Rouen, which was built between 1050

¹ This quotation forms part of some remarks by Mr. C. W. King, inserted in a paper on "Coining and Coining Implements," read by me before the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, on March 18, 1878, from which the greater part of this chapter is taken. ("Cambridge Antiquarian Society's Communications," vol. iv. part ii.)

and 1066 by George de Tancarville, Chamberlain to William the Conqueror. The two dies—the lower one fixed into its block of wood (*cépeau*)—and a hammer constitute



Fig. ii.—NORMAN COINER AT WORK.¹

the whole apparatus of the moneyer in the middle of the eleventh century. A glance at the Frontispiece will show that no improvement or alteration had been made at the commencement of the sixteenth century. This representation of a coining house is from an engraving² of the time

¹ My drawing is taken, with his permission, from the woodcut in Mr. Cochran-Patrick's "Records of the Coinage of Scotland," vol. i. p. xlix.

² The frontispiece is from a woodcut facsimile in Mons. E. Dumas' "Notes sur l'émission en France des Monnaies décimales de bronze," p. 16. (Paris, 1868.) The original forms one of a set of engravings representing the handicrafts at the commencement of the sixteenth century. It is four times the size of the present illustration.

of Louis XII. of France (1498-1515). A boy is assisting the coiner by placing the flans between the dies, but the implements employed are still precisely the same as those



Fig. iii.—FACSIMILE OF A WOODCUT IN HOLINSHED'S
CHRONICLE. EDIT. 1577.

of the old Norman. The same state of affairs is observable in *Fig. iii.*, which illustrates the interior of a mint early in Elizabeth's reign.

Although the mode of using the tools remained unaltered, the form of the implements themselves was by no means as invariable. A conical shape of die seems to have been not uncommon in early times. In the "Revue

Archéologique" for May, 1867, four Gaulish dies are described, two of which are stated to be conical. Both of these are very small, measuring each about $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. in height. One of them was for a denier of Togirix. Of the other two, one was of the shape of a mushroom, with a concave face and the edge turned over. The fourth is of different construction, consisting of a disc of iron, about $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. in diameter, into which the actual die of bronze is fitted. This seems closely to resemble the pile of a pair of dies for a denarius of the Gens Cornelia, which are in the British Museum. In this case, too, the obverse die is imbedded in a cylinder of iron $3\frac{3}{4}$ in. in diameter. Round the top of the cylinder, and made out of the same piece of iron, runs a collar ($1\frac{1}{16}$ in. in height, and about $\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick) for two-thirds of the circumference, the open space being left to facilitate the insertion and removal of the flan. The reverse die is fixed into a trussell, 9 in. in length, the end of which is constructed to fit exactly into the collar of the pile, the handle being finished off into an octangular form for convenience of grasping it. This simple but ingenious contrivance enabled the coiner without further trouble to ensure the two dies exactly coinciding, while at the same time the trussell was prevented from jumping aside after receiving a blow, thus obviating all danger of the coin being double-struck. In later times under William the Conqueror, a movable collar was, according to Mr. Hawkins, adopted for the same purpose, the result being that the coins "are uniformly round, of the same size, and a pile of them is as perfectly cylindrical as one composed

of coins of the present day.”¹ If we come to later times, there are a set of dies, 187 in number, extending over a period from Edward III. to Henry VII., which were discovered a good many years ago in one of the vaults of the Record Office. They were in the usual proportion of very nearly two trussells to one pile, the former die having the chief part of the work; some, in fact, were split from the force of the blows. These dies have been described by Mr. Field in Akerman’s “Numismatic Chronicle” (vol. vii. p. 20) accompanied by a good plate. The piles usually terminate in a spike, or tang, for the purpose of fixing them into the block of wood. Besides these a trussell for a single long-cross sterling of Alexander III. of Scotland has been figured by Mr. Cochran-Patrick in his “Records of the Coinage of Scotland.” It is $3\frac{3}{4}$ in. long, nearly cylindrical, but somewhat smaller towards the head.

Some piles were made tapering off into a wedge, instead of having a tang, to fix them into the block, and from this peculiar shape the officers, who had charge of them, doubtless derived their name of “Custodes Cuneorum.” The office of these “Clerks of the Irons” was one of great responsibility. It was their duty to receive every evening all the dies which had been delivered to the coiners in the morning, and to place them securely under lock and key. So strict were these regulations, that under James V. of

¹ This supposition is, I think, no doubt erroneous. The uniform roundness of the coins would not depend upon a collar, but it points to the use of some early form of flan-cutter.

Scotland, in 1519, the keys having been lost, an order of the Lords of the Council was given authorizing the Treasurer to have the locks taken off, in order to deliver the irons to the Earl of Arran, who had obtained a commission to coin; but this was only to be done in the presence of the Privy Seal, Lord Erskine, and the Captain of Edinburgh Castle, although the Treasurer was himself to be responsible for the safe keeping of the irons all the while they were in use by the Earl of Arran.¹ Equal precautions were taken when the dies were worn out, or a new coinage was to be introduced, to prevent the abduction of any of the dies or puncheons. In 1451 we find it ordered "that the provision be maid for the grauouris of yrnis, and now incontinent (*forthwith*) traist sworne men pas furth and resaif al the yrnis of the kingis strikaris bath of gold and siluir togidder with the letteris of grauing fra the grauouris, and befor the king and his consal thai be distroyit. Ande the new yrnis that sal be maide sal be graiuin within the cunye place."² In the English mint faulty dies were to be delivered to the Clerk of the Irons, and to be defaced in presence of the Warden, Master and Comptroller, and not otherwise. Many other instances could be quoted to show how great was the care taken to prevent forgery, but the foregoing will be sufficient to account for the rarity of implements which were in such common use.

I now proceed to explain the manner in which the dies themselves were prepared. This process has been fully

¹ Cochran-Patrick, "Records of the Coinage of Scotland," vol. i. p. 62.

² *Ibid.* vol. i. p. 20 (c. 13).

described by Benvenuto Cellini in his "*Oreficeria*" (chap. vii.), and from it my remarks on this portion of the subject are in the main taken. Cellini lived from 1500 to 1571.

The first thing requisite for engraving a die was to prepare a set of small *puncheons* or *matrices* (the "letteris of grauing" of the proclamation cited above), on which all the separate parts of the coin required were engraved. The head of the prince was usually made in two parts, groups of figures or other objects being distributed over as many matrices as the die-sinker deemed necessary. The letters of the legend, the mint-marks, ornamentations, bordering, and all other minor details were engraved separately, each on its own puncheon. The puncheons were made of the finest steel, and were prepared for engraving in the following manner. After being filed to the right shape the head was covered with a thick coat of a luting, made out of a mixture of clay, pounded glass, soot, bole armenian earth, and a little horse-dung, reduced to the consistency of dough with human urine, and it was then placed into a fire hot enough to anneal it perfectly, and there was left by itself to cool, care however being taken to ensure the fire keeping up its temperature all through "a whole winter's night." When removed from the fire the head was rubbed perfectly smooth on a stone, and was then ready to receive the engraving. The pile and trussell were made of the best iron, with heads of pure steel, about a finger's-breadth in thickness, fastened upon them, of the size of the coin required. These heads were prepared for engraving by exactly the same process as that just de-

scribed for the puncheons, and this being done, the positions which the portrait, letters, bordering, &c., were to occupy were carefully marked out upon them with a pair of compasses. The "iron" was then firmly fixed into a very heavy block of lead, and was ready to receive the impressions of the different matrices. First the more important portions—the portrait, figures or arms—would be put together; then the letters, bordering, counter-marks, and small details would be inserted till all was complete. The weight of the hammer used for striking these impressions was in proportion to the size of each puncheon; the larger ones, used for the portrait and the like, requiring a hammer of about three pounds weight. This operation was one which needed much practice and skill, for the greatest care had to be taken to lift up the puncheon from the die directly the blow was administered, for its rebounding ever so little would leave a mark on the die, and consequently blemish the work. When the engraving was completed, the die was filed all round the edge right up to the bordering, at the same time being bevelled off considerably, to prevent the edge turning up and the die becoming spoilt. It had now to be tempered, and in doing so care had to be taken to subject it to no more heat than was just sufficient to temper it, while it was especially important that it should throw off a *fine* scale, for otherwise the work would be spoilt. This done, some of this fine iron-scale, unmixed with any other substance, was put upon a board, and the die was well-rubbed upon it, to give it a polish, in order that the coin might leave the die

perfectly smooth and bright, the uneven parts and hollows being treated with the same substance, thoroughly worked into them with a piece of cork. With this last finish the dies were ready to hand over to the coiner. Cellini mentions, as a proof of the expedition with which dies could be prepared by this mode of procedure, that he was able to stamp *thirty* dies, that is, piles and trussells, in one day, whereas if he had prepared each die separately with graving tools—stipplers, gravers, chisels—he could not have finished two in the same time.

The screw-press or “mill” (*moulin*) which finally superseded the hammer was invented by a joiner, named Aubin or Aubry Olivier, in 1553. His new machine was introduced immediately into the French mint, and was used with very great success, but owing to the discontent which it caused among the guild of moneyers it had to be abandoned, and from 1585 was restricted to the striking of medals. Much the same reason probably caused it to be given up in England after being used for fourteen years, from 1561, simultaneously with the hammer. Another reason urged against its adoption was the temptation it offered to forgers, because, working noiselessly, it did not betray their secret to the neighbourhood, as did the clanking of hammers in the old method.

“It is clear that this *moulin* of Aubry Olivier’s was the complete coining-press, with horizontal lever heavily loaded at each end to give the screw impetus in its descent (hence also called *balancier*)—for Cellini, in his chapter on the striking of medals, talks of a press (*la vite*) as in

common use in the Roman mint early in the same century, and extols its advantages over the old method, declaring that by its means with a couple of turns of the screw he could produce the same work as with a hundred blows of the hammer. This *vite*, however, was a very simple machine, worked by a long arm attached to the screw, which required the united force of four men to put it in action; the power of the lever not being assisted by the application of the centrifugal force, where lies the great advantage of the completed *balancier*.

“Cellini’s description of the *vite* of his days, somewhat hard to understand in his colloquial Tuscan, is much elucidated by the discovery of one of these primitive machines at Bourg-le-roi near Alençon (January 15, 1847).¹ It is nothing more than a stout iron case (*étan*), 10 inches in height, and slightly conical, having a long tang at the base for the purpose of fixing it steadily in a block of wood driven deeply into the ground. A *slot*, two inches square, is cut through the middle of this case to receive the dies, which likewise were made square and fitted edgewise into a band, or collar of iron, so as to prevent their slipping the one over the other. A male screw, $1\frac{3}{5}$ in. thick, of iron worked through a female screw of copper traversing the axis of the whole, and was turned by means of a long spanner fitting on to its top. The other end was thus brought to bear with great power upon the dies placed evenly within the above-mentioned slot.

¹ Described in a copious and most instructive Memoir by L. de la Sicotère, in the “Revue Numismatique” for 1847, p. 281.

"The machine in question had evidently been employed by a forger for the purposes of his nefarious trade, for it was discovered a metre below the surface, carefully concealed in some old foundations of a building, along with the other instruments serving for its use."¹

An unsuccessful attempt was made in 1616 by Nicholas Briot to introduce a coining-press again into the French mint. This machine appears to have worked on quite a different principle. The coin seems to have been struck by the action of engraved cylinders upon the flan, but the whole matter is very obscure. Briot not long after came over to England, and superintended the issue of a coinage by means of the press both in Scotland and England. It was first used in Scotland in 1637, and from its name, "milne and press," was doubtless not the instrument of his own invention, but something nearly resembling the *moulin*. Warin or Varin, Briot's successor in Paris, was the means of definitely establishing the mill in the French mint. His machine was an improvement of that of Olivier, which had passed into his hands. The perfected *balancier*, of which accompanying figure is a representation [*Fig. iv.*], is thus described by Boizard as in use in his time, towards the end of the seventeenth century.² He says: "The flans are struck with a coining-press, to which the dies

¹ These remarks, also Mr. King's, are taken from my paper alluded to above, page xiii., note.

² The woodcut has been kindly furnished by Mr. Cochran-Patrick, from his "Records of the Coinage of Scotland." An admirable illustration of one at work may also be found in Le Blanc's "*Traité historique des Monnoyes de France*," Amsterdam, 1692, on p. 87.

are fixed, the obverse to the lower, and the reverse to the upper part of the machine. Each die is firmly secured in a square box by means of screws and nuts. The flan being placed upon the lower die, the beam is jerked round by the ropes fastened at each end of it. This causes the large screw which is attached to the beam to revolve and pass into a nut in the body of the machine, the impetus lent by the weights at each end of the beam turning the screw with so much force that the upper die descends violently upon the flan, which thus receives an impression on both sides simultaneously."¹

A third method of coining was with the "monkey." This process was in use before the introduction of the mill, but its origin is very obscure. It worked on the principle of the guillotine, a heavy weight descending suddenly between two upright guides upon the object to be struck. Its use is now principally restricted to driving piles, making buttons, pin-heads, &c. It has not, however, been entirely discarded for striking money in modern times. Mons. Dumas² says of it: "It is not, perhaps, generally known that, with the exception of the establishment of Boulton and Watt, all the factories of Birmingham, which make, besides buttons, such quantities of coins for every country in the world, still employ the 'monkey' (*mouton*). The men who work the instrument have arrived at such a

¹ Boizard, p. 144.

² "Notes sur l'émission en France des Monnaies décimales de bronze" (p. 17), by Mons. E. Dumas, formerly Director of the Mints of Rouen and Bordeaux. (Paris, 1868.)

pitch of skill, that they are able, in rapidity, at least, to rival machinery. This apparatus in the hands of two

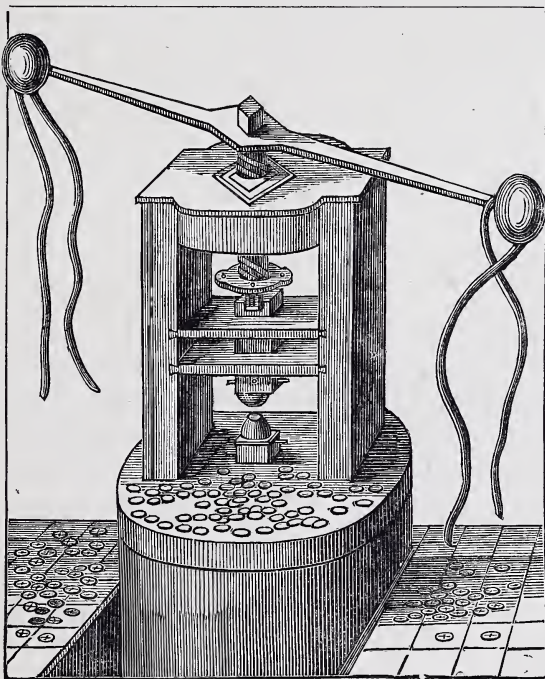


Fig. iv.—SCREW PRESS.

From a copper-plate in Boizard's "Traité des Monoyes."

clever workmen—the one to manage the weight, and the other to place the blanks—is capable, without the aid of any other tools whatever, of striking forty or fifty flans, as large as a franc, per minute." In 1791 it was employed for a short time in Paris to coin copper.

Having now described the modes of coinage, and the implements used until the time when the issue of money in Scotland ceased, it only remains for me to explain briefly the process by which the flan was prepared for the die.

The metal, properly alloyed and melted, was first of all cast by means of sand moulds into plates somewhat thicker than the coins required. These plates, after being cleaned, were beaten out to the required thickness with a hammer on an anvil. This uncertain and tedious process was superseded by the introduction of a rolling-press in France, an improvement also attributed to Aubin Olivier, but it was not adopted in England till 1663. The sheet of metal was rolled out between two steel cylinders, which revolved by the application of horse-power. The cylinders could be brought closer to one another by means of nuts and screws, and thus the plates, rendered malleable by being annealed, could gradually be brought down to an exact and uniform thickness.

Before the invention of the flan-cutter—another improvement introduced with the mill, and worked on much the same principle—by which the blanks were cut out perfectly round and flat from the rolled-out sheet, the metal plate was cut up into square pieces as wide as the diameter of the future coin. After being straightened with a few blows of a hammer, these squares were annealed, and then cut down with a pair of shears to the approximate weight, and rounded at the same time. When they had been weighed and adjusted correctly, they were next held

fast—a number together, like a cylinder—between a pair of pincers, and the little corners and irregularities were rounded off with a hammer. The blanks, whether cut by a flan-cutter, or made by the more primitive method, had next to be “blenched,” if of silver, or “given a colour,” if of gold. To effect this, it was first necessary to anneal them again, after which they were immediately thrown upon a copper sieve, and there left to cool. When cold they were boiled in a copper vessel containing water mixed with common salt and cream of tartar, and subsequently transferred to another vessel containing the same mixture to complete the cleansing and to render them perfectly bright. Next, they were again turned out into the copper sieve, rubbed with cloths and some fine sand, and then rinsed with cold water, after which it only remained to dry them and polish them with rubbers, and they were then ready to be coined. The same process was applied to blanks of any metal.

TABLE OF THE SOVEREIGNS OF SCOTLAND,

SHOWING THE METALS IN WHICH EACH COINED.

Abbreviations :—*g*, gold; *s*, silver; *b*, billon; *c*, copper.

	<i>g</i> .	<i>s</i> .	<i>b</i> .	<i>c</i> .	<i>Date.</i>
Alexander I.	—	+	—	—	1107—1124.
David I.	—	+	—	—	1124—1153.
Malcolm IV.	—	—	—	—	1153—1165.
William I. (the Lion)	—	+	—	—	1165—1214.
Alexander II.	—	+	—	—	1214—1249.
Alexander III.	—	+	—	—	1249—1285.
Regency and Interregnum	—	—	—	—	1285—1292.
John (Baliol)	—	+	—	—	1292—1306.
Robert I. (Bruce)	—	+	—	—	1306—1329.
David II. (Bruce)	—	+	—	—	1329—1332.
Edward Baliol usurps	—	—	—	—	1332—1341.
David II. (restored)	+	+	—	—	1341—1371.
Robert II. (Stuart)	+	+	—	—	1371—1390.
Robert III.	+	+	+	—	1390—1406.
James I.	+	+	+	—	1406—1437.
James II.	+	+	+	—	1437—1460.
James III.	+	+	+	+	1460—1488.
James IV.	+	+	+	—	1488—1513.
James V.	+	+	+	—	1513—1542.
Mary I.	+	+	+	—	1542—1567.
James VI. (King of Scotland)	+	+	+	+	1567—1603.
Ditto (King of Great Britain)	+	+	—	+	1603—1625.
Charles I.	+	+	—	+	1625—1649.
Charles II.	—	+	—	+	1649—1685.
James VII.	—	+	—	—	1685—1688.
William II. and Mary II.	—	+	—	+	1689—1694.
William II. (alone)	+	+	—	+	1694—1702.
Anne (before the Union)	—	+	—	—	1702—1707.
Do. (after the Union)	—	+	—	—	1707—1714.

PART I.
GOLD COINS.

GOLD COINS.

DAVID II.

A.D. 1329—1371.

NOBLE. *Obv.* The king crowned, standing in a galley, holding a sword in his right hand, and in his left a shield, on which are the Scotch arms. DAVID . DEI . GRA . REX . SCOTORVM. *Rev.* A cross fleurée in a tressure of eight curves, ornamented with crowns, lions, etc. IHC . AVTEM . TRANCIENS . P . MEDIVM . ILLORVM . IBA or IBAT.

Rarity. Only two or three specimens are known, and as they all differ somewhat from one another, they were probably only patterns. One fetched £41 at Mr. Martin's sale in 1859.

ROBERT II.

A.D. 1371—1390.

Denominations. St. Andrew. Lion.

ST. ANDREW. *Obv.* The arms of Scotland, crowned. ROBERTVS . DEI . GRACIA . REX . SCOT, SCTO or SCOTO. Mint mark, St. Andrew's cross. *Rev.* A figure of St. Andrew, with extended arms, between two fleurs-de-lis. DNS . PTECTOR.

MS . LIBER. ; or DNS . PROTEC, PTECTO *or* PTECT . MS *or* MV. Z . LIB, LIBE *or* LIBERATV., *or* MS . I . LIBER . M., *or* MS . I . LIBERAT.

LION. *Obv.* The arms of Scotland. ROBERTVS, ROBERTV *or* ROBERTS . DEI . G . REX . SCOTO *or* SCOTOR., *or* D . G . R . SCOTOR., *or* DEI . GRA . REX . SCOTT., *or* DEI . GRACIA . REX., *or* REX . SCOTORVM. A rare variety has the outer line of the shield composed of dots. *Rev.* A St. Andrew's cross, with fleurs-de-lis and trefoils in alternate angles. XPC. REGNAT *or* RIGNA . XPC . VIN, VINT, VINCT *or* VINCIT. A very rare variety has the arms of Scotland in a tressure ; another reads, ROBERTVS . DEI . G . REX . SCO. and on the *rev.* DNS . PECTOR . MS . LI., while another has N . ROBERTVS . D . G . REX . SCOT.

Weight. The St. Andrew weighs 38 grs. Lions vary in weight from 38 to 19 grs. Probably they may be divided into three classes, weighing originally 40, 30, and 20 grs.

Rarity. The St. Andrew is very rare. The Lion with the tressures, and the heavy Lion are exceedingly rare. That of 30 grs. is not uncommon, while that of 20 grs. is rare.

ROBERT III.

A.D. 1390—1406.

Denominations. St. Andrew. Half-St. Andrew.

ST. ANDREW. Two types. No. 1 has the cross ex-

tended to the edge of the coin, while in No. 2 it only reaches the inner circle. *Obv.* The arms of Scotland, crowned. ROBERTVS, ROBERTS or ROBETVS . DEI . GRA. REX . SCOTORVM, SCTTORVM or SCOTTOVRM. The short cross type reads DEI . GRACIA . REX . SCOTORV, SCOTTORV or SCOTTORVM. *Rev.* St. Andrew on the cross. XPC . REGNAT. XPC . VINCIT . XPC. IM, IMP or IMPA. Type 2 reads IMPERAT. There is sometimes a nimbus round the saint's head.

HALF-ST. ANDREW. *Obv.* The royal arms, as on the St. Andrew. ROBERTVS . DEI . GRA . REX . SCOTOR or SCOTMV. *Rev.* St. Andrew, with arms extended, but not on the cross. XPC. REGNAT . XPC . VINCIT . XPC. IM or IMP.

Weight. The St. Andrew weighs generally 60 grs., and the Half, 33 or 34 grs.

Fineness. 22 carats fine.

Rarity. The Long-cross St. Andrew is common, the Short-cross very rare. The Half-St. Andrew is exceedingly rare.

JAMES I.

A.D. 1406—1437.

Denominations. Lion. Half-lion.

LION or DEMY. *Obv.* The arms of Scotland in a lozenge-shaped shield. M.m. a coronet. IACOBVS or IACOBS . DEI . GRACIA . REX . S, SC, ST, SCO, SCOT or SCOTO. A very rare

variety reads I . ACOBVS . DE . I GRACIA . REX . SC. *Rev.* A small St. Andrew's cross between two fleurs-de-lis, enclosed within a figure composed of six curves bending inwards, the points terminating in fleurs-de-lis. In the bend of each curve is a quatrefoil. M.m. a cross. SALVVM . FAC . POPVLVM . TVVM . DNE. Some omit DNE. Other readings are FA. instead of FAC; POPLVVM and POPVLV; D and DN. for DNE. Some have A. or R. after TVVM. One reads, SAVVM . FAC . POPVM . TVVM . IR., and another, SALVVI . FAC . POPVLVS . TVVR . ONE. [*Fig. 1.*]

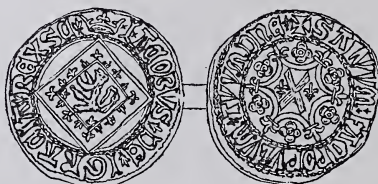


Fig. 1.—LION OF JAMES I.

HALF-LION. *Obv.* Similar to the Lion. IACOBVS . DEI . GRA or GRACIA . R or REX . *Rev.* Also similar to the Lion. M.m. on one a fleur-de-lis. SALVVM . FAC . POPVLVM . TV or TVVM.

Weight. The weight of the Lion is usually from 50 to 53 grs. and the Half in proportion.

Fineness. As Robert III.'s.

Rarity. The Lion is very common; the Half-lion rare.

JAMES II.

A.D. 1437—1460.

Coinages. Two. 1st, 1436—51; 2nd, 1451.

FIRST COINAGE.—1436—51.

Denominations. Lion or Demy.

LION. *Obv.* The royal arms in a lozenge-shaped shield. IACOBVS or IACBVS . DEI . GRACI or GRACIA . REX . S, SC or SCOTO. *Rev.* A small St. Andrew's cross between two fleurs-de-lis, enclosed in a hexagon formed of curves bent inwards, terminating at its points in fleurs-de-lis. Quatre-foils in the bends of the curves. SALVVM or SALVM . FAC. POPVLVM . TVVM, sometimes with DNE, DNI, DN or DII. added. The mint mark is a coronet on the *obv.*, and a cross on the *rev.* Two annulets are often used on these coins under James II. to divide the words of the legend.

Weight, etc. See under the second coinage.

SECOND COINAGE.—1451.

Denominations. St. Andrew. Half-St. Andrew.

ST. ANDREW. *Obv.* The Scotch arms between two fleurs-de-lis. IACOBVS . DEI . GRA or GRACIA . REX . SCOTTORVM. *Rev.* St. Andrew on a long cross, with crowned fleurs-de-lis on either side. XPC . REGNAT . XPC . VINCT or VINCIT. XP. Mint mark, a coronet on both sides.

HALF-ST. ANDREW. *Obv.* The Scotch arms, not crowned.

IACOBVS . D . GRA . REX . SCOTOR. *Rev.* The saint on the cross, between two crowns. XPC . REGNAT . XPC . VINCIT . XP. On both sides m.m. a coronet.

Weight. The Lion is of the same weight as that of James I. The St. Andrew weighs 54 grs., and the Half in proportion.

Fineness. As Robert III.'s.

Rarity. The Lion is common. The St. Andrew is uncommon, whilst its Half is extremely rare.

JAMES III.

A.D. 1460—1488.

Coinages. Three. 1st, 1460. 2nd, 1475. 3rd, 1486.

FIRST COINAGE.—1460.

Denominations. St. Andrew. Half-St. Andrew.

ST. ANDREW. *Obv.* The Scotch arms crowned, between two coronets. M.m. coronet. IACOBVS . D . GRACIA . REX . SCOTOR., or DEI . GRA . REX . SCOTTORVM. *Rev.* St. Andrew

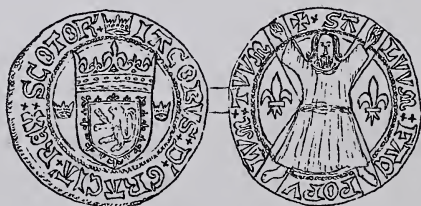


Fig. 2.—ST. ANDREW OF JAMES III.

on his cross, between two fleurs-de-lis. M.m. a cross, but on one a coronet. Another has a nimbus round the saint's head. SALVVM . FAC . POPVLVM . TVVM. [*Fig. 2.*]

Another type has on the *obv.* St. Andrew holding his cross. IACOBVS . D. GRACIA . REX . SCO. *Rev.* Arms of Scotland crowned between two fleurs-de-lis. SALVVM . FAC. POPVLVM . TVV . DNE or DOE.

HALF-ST. ANDREW. *Obv.* The Scotch arms crowned, between two crowned fleurs-de-lis. M.m. coronet. IACOBVS . DEI . GRACIA . REX . SCO. *Rev.* St. Andrew on his cross, between two fleurs-de-lis, crowned. SALVVIII . FAC . PPLV. TV . DN.

Weight, etc. See under the third coinage.

SECOND COINAGE.—1475.

Denomination. Rider.

RIDER. *Obv.* The king on horseback, with a sword in his right hand, galloping to the *right*. One has a fleur-de-lis in the field above the horse's neck. IACOBVS . DEI . GRA. REX . SCOTOR. Mint mark, a St. Andrew's cross, or none. *Rev.* A plain cross extending to the edge, which divides the legend into four quarters, surmounted by a crowned shield, containing the arms of Scotland. SALVVM . FAC. POPVLVM or POPLVM . TVVM . DNE.

Weight, etc. See under the third coinage.

THIRD COINAGE.—1486.

Denominations. Unicorn. Half-unicorn.

UNICORN. *Obv.* A unicorn with a crown round his neck

supporting a shield containing the arms of Scotland, to



Fig. 3.—UNICORN OF JAMES III.

which a chain and ring is attached. IACOBVS . DEI . GRA
or GRACIA . REX . SCOTO, SCOTR, SCTORV, SCOTORV or
SCOTORVM. The mint marks are a cross, a cross-crosslet,
a fleur-de-lis, a coronet. *Rev.* A cross fleurée surmounted
by a star of twelve wavy points. EXVRGAT or EXVGAT.
DE or DES . ET . DISSIPENT, DISIPENT, DISIPENTV or
DISSIPENTVR . INIM, INIMICI or NIMICI . E or EL. Or
EXVRGAT . DEVS . DISSIPENT, DISIPENTVR or DISSIPENTVR.
INMICI or INIMICI . E or EIVS. The mint marks are a cross,
fleur-de-lis, coronet, or none. One very rare variety has
on the *obv.* EXVRGAT . DE . ET . DISIPENT . NIMICI . E., and
on the *rev.* EXVGAT . DE . ET . DISIPENTV or DISIPENT.
NIMICI . E. [Fig. 3.]

HALF-UNICORN. *Obv.* Similar to the Unicorn. IACOBVS.
DEI . GRACIA . REX . S, SC, SCO, SCT, SCOT, SCOTO, SCO-
TORM or SCOTORVM. The mint marks are a cross, fleur-
de-lis, star and coronet, Y, or none. *Rev.* Also simi-
lar to the Unicorn. EXVRGAT . DS, DNS or DEVS . ET .
DISIPT, DISIPENT, DISIPENTVR or DIPNTVR . I $\frac{1}{2}$, INI,
INIMI, INIME, INIII, INIMIC or INIMICI., sometimes

with E or EIVS. The mint marks are a cross, fleur-de-lis, star and crown, two small crosses, or none.

<i>Weight</i> of the St. Andrew	54	grs.
„ Half-St. Andrew	27	„
„ Rider	80	„
„ Unicorn	59	„
„ Half-unicorn	29½	„

Fineness. The St. Andrews are 22 carats, the Unicorn 21 carats fine. The Rider's fineness is not recorded.

Rarity. Both types of the St. Andrew and the Half-St. Andrew are exceedingly rare. The Unicorn is common, except that with EXVRGAT on both sides, which is of extreme rarity. The Half-unicorns are scarce, and that which reads SCOTORVM and EIVS and has the Roman E is excessively rare. The Rider is not uncommon.

JAMES IV.

A.D. 1488—1514.

Coinages. Two. 1st, 1488. 2nd, 1496—1512.

FIRST COINAGE.—1488.

Denominations. Rider. Two-thirds Rider. One-third Rider. St. Andrew. Two-thirds St. Andrew. One-third St. Andrew.

RIDER. Obv. The arms of Scotland in a crowned shield surmounting a plain cross, which reaches to the edge of the

coin. IACOBVS . DEI . GRA . REX . SCOTTORVM. No mint mark. *Rev.* The king on horseback, with drawn sword, galloping to the *left*. SALVVM . FAC . POPVLVM . TVVM . DOMINE. Mint mark, a cross-crosslet.

TWO-THIRDS RIDER. *Obv.* Similar to the Rider. IACOBVS . DEI . GRA . REX . SCOTORVM *or* SCOTTORVM. There is a trefoil behind the rider. *Rev.* Also similar to the Rider. SALVVM . FAC . POPVLVM . TVVM . DOMINE. M.m. a cross-crosslet.

ONE-THIRD RIDER. *Obv.* Similar to the Rider. No trefoil behind the horseman. IACOBVS . DEI . GRA . REX . SCOTORV *or* SCOTTORVM. *Rev.* Also similar to the Rider. SALVVM . FAC . POPVLVM . TVVM . DOMIN *or* DOMINE. M.m. a cross.

ST. ANDREW. *Obv.* The Scotch arms crowned, between two fleurs-de-lis. IACOBVS . DEI . GRA . REX . SCOTTORVM. IIII. M.m. a crown. *Rev.* St. Andrew with a nimbus, on his cross, which reaches to the edge. SALVM . FAC . PPLVV . TVVM . DNE. M.m. a crown.

TWO-THIRDS ST. ANDREW. *Obv.* As the St. Andrew. IACOBVS . DEI . GRA . REX . SCOTTORVM . IIII. *Rev.* Also as the St. Andrew. SALVVM . FAC . PPLVV . TVVM . DN. Mint mark, a crown on both sides.

ONE-THIRD ST. ANDREW. *Obv.* Similar to the St. Andrew. IACOBVS . DEI . GRA . REX . SCOTTORV . IIII. M.m. a crown. *Rev.* As the St. Andrew. SALVV . FAC . PPLVV . TVV . DNE. No mint mark.

Weight of the Rider 81 grs.

„ Two-thirds Rider . . . 54 „

„ One-third Rider . . . 27 „

Weight of the St. Andrew	81	grs.
„ Two-thirds St. Andrew	54	„
„ One-third St. Andrew	27	„

These weights are not very certain.

Fineness. All 23 carats fine.

Rarity. The Two-thirds Rider is rare, the others all extremely rare.

SECOND COINAGE.—1496—1512.

Denominations. Unicorn. Half-unicorn.

UNICORN. They are of exactly the same type as those of James III., except that the legends on both sides are in Roman letters. *Obv.* IACOBVS, IAC.OBVS or IACOBVS. 4. DEI . GRA . REX . SCOTORVM. Mint mark, a crown. An extremely rare type has XC. under the horse, and others more commonly X., probably an abbreviation of the Greek word XPICTOC, Christ. The ring and chain is not always present. *Rev.* EXVRGAT . DEVS . Z . DISIPENT . INIMICI. EIV., or ET . DISIPENT . NIMICI . E.; or EXVRGAT . DES . Z . DISIPNT . INIMICI . EI. Mint marks, crown, mullet, or none. Some have a mullet of five points, or a star of five points, on the centre of the wavy star. One with XC reads EXVRGAT . DEVS . ET . DISIPENT . NIMICI . E., and has a five-pointed mullet in the centre, and is countermarked with a cinquefoil in the third quarter.

HALF-UNICORN. *Obv.* Similar to the Unicorn. A pellet and an annulet below the unicorn. IACOBVS . DEI . GRACIA. REX . SCOTORVM. *Rev.* Also similar. EXVGAT . DEVS . ET.

DISIPENT . INIMICI . EIVS. M.m. a crown on both sides, or a star and crown.

Weight of the Unicorn 59 grs.

„ Half-unicorn $29\frac{1}{2}$ „

Fineness. 21 carats fine.

Rarity. Exceedingly rare.

JAMES V.

A.D. 1514—1542.

Coinages. Three. 1st, 1517. 2nd, 1525. 3rd, 1539—40. The Ryal and St. Andrew are probably only patterns.

FIRST COINAGE.—1517.

Denomination. Unicorn.

UNICORN. These pieces cannot be distinguished from those of James IV. Mr. Cochran-Patrick thinks that perhaps those which are countermarked with a cinquefoil should be assigned to this king.

SECOND COINAGE.—1525.

Denominations. Ecu. Ryal. St. Andrew.

ECU. *Obv.* The Royal arms crowned, between two small St. Andrew's crosses. IACOBVS . 5 . DEI . GRA . REX . SCOTOR or SCOTORVM. M.m. a star of six points. *Rev.* A cross fleurée with a quatrefoil in the centre, and in each angle a thistle-head. CRVCIS . ARMA . SEQUAMVR. M.m. a crown. A very rare variety reads PER LINGNV . CRVCES or CRVCIS . SALVI.

SVMVS., and another, CRVCIS . ARMA . SALVVM. There is a large coin of the same type as the Ecu which weighs 878 grs., probably a pattern.

RYAL. *Obv.* The bust and face of the king, crowned with a double-arched crown, to the right. Behind his head the letters CK joined together in cipher, perhaps intended to read *Iacobus*. The words of the legend are divided by two annulets. IACOBVS . 5 . DEI . GRA . REX . SCOTOR. *Rev.* A cross fourchée, dividing the legend into quarters, surmounted by a plain shield with the Scotch arms. VILLA. EDINBURGH. M.m. a St. Andrew's cross at the end of the legend. Two annulets between the words. This coin is probably a pattern in gold for the Groat of James' third silver coinage. [See *Fig. 20.*]

ST. ANDREW. *Obv.* The arms of Scotland crowned, surrounded by a collar of thistles and SS. IACOBVS . 5 . DEI . G . R . SCOTORV . 1539. M.m. a cross. *Rev.* A short St. Andrew's cross, with a crown in the centre; in the left and right angles the letters I and R, and in the top and bottom angles a thistle-head and a fleur-de-lis, respectively. HONOR . REGIS . IVDICIUM . DILIGIT. M.m. a crown. The words of the legend are divided by dots on both sides.

Weight, fineness, etc. See under the third coinage.

THIRD COINAGE.—1539—40.

Denominations. Bonnet-piece. Two-thirds Bonnet-piece. One-third Bonnet-piece.

BONNET-PIECE. *Obv.* The bust and face of the king who wears a bonnet, to the right, and a collar of thistle-

heads and ss. round the neck. IACOBVS . 5 . DEI . G . R . SCOTORV . 1 . 5 . 3 . 9. Those of 1540 have no collar, and



Fig. 4.—BONNET-PIECE OF JAMES V.

read IACOBVS . 5 . DEI . GRA . R . SCOTOR . 1540. They all have m.m. a St. Andrew's cross. *Rev.* The arms of Scotland crowned, surmounting a short cross fleurée. HONOR . REGIS . IVDICIVM . DILIGIT. M.m. a cross. [Fig. 4.]

TWO-THIRDS BONNET-PIECE. *Obv.* Like the Bonnet-piece, and without the collar. IACOBVS . D . G . R . SCOTORVM . 1 . 5 . 4 . 0. M.m. fleur-de-lis. *Rev.* The Scotch arms crowned with an arched crown, between the figures 1 and 5. HONOR . REGIS . IVDICIVM . DILIGIT. M.m. a cross.

ONE-THIRD BONNET-PIECE. *Obv.* As the Two-thirds. IACOBVS . D . G . R . SCOTOR . 1540. M.m. a fleur-de-lis. *Rev.* Like the Two-thirds, but an open crown. HONOR or HONOR . REGIS . IVDICIV . DILIGIT.

Weight of the Ecu	52½ grs.
„ Ryal	about 280 „
„ Bonnet	88½ „
„ Two-thirds Bonnet	59 „
„ One-third Bonnet	29½ „

Fineness of the Ecu, 21½ carats ; of the Bonnet-pieces, 23 carats fine.

Rarity. The Ryal, the St. Andrew, and the One-third Bonnet are all extremely rare. The Bonnet of 1539 and the Two-thirds are also very rare. The Bonnet of 1540 is less rare. The ordinary Ecu is quite common; at Mr. Lindsay's sale, 1867, one fetched £3, while the *Per Lingnu* type fetched 9 gu. At the same sale, a 1540 Bonnet brought 7 gu.; a Two-thirds Bonnet, 10 gu.; and a One-third, poor and pierced, £3.

MARY I.

A.D. 1542—1567.

Denominations. Ecu. Twenty-shilling piece. Lion and Half-lion. Ryal and Half-ryal. Crown. They may be divided into six issues. First, the Ecu, struck in 1543; second, the Twenty-shilling piece of 1543; third, the Lions and Half-lions, coined in 1553 and 1557; fourth, the Ryal and Half-ryal, from 1555 to 1558; fifth, the Ducat of 1558, during her marriage with Francis as dauphin; sixth, the Crown, struck in 1561, after the death of Francis.

Ecu. *Obv.* The arms of Scotland, crowned with a single arched crown, between two mullets of five points. MARIA . DEI . GRA . REGINA . SCOTORVM. M.m. a mullet of five points. *Rev.* A cross fleurée, with a quatrefoil in the centre, and a thistle-head in each angle. CRVCIS . ARMA . SEQVAMVR. M.m. a crown.

TWENTY-SHILLING PIECE. *Obv.* The arms of Scotland, crowned with an open crown. MARIA . D . G . R . SCOTORVM .

1.5.4.3. M.m. a cross. *Rev.* Monogram of M R, crowned with an arched crown, under which is a wavy star of five points. ECCE . ANCILLA . DOMINI. M.m. a wavy five-pointed star. Another has cinquefoil instead of the wavy stars.

LION. *Obv.* The arms of Scotland, crowned with an open crown, between the letters I and G, the initials of the Regent, James, Earl of Arran (*Iacobus Gubernator*). M.m. cross. MARIA . DEI . GRA . R . SCOTORVM. *Rev.* *Maria Regina* in cipher, crowned with an arched crown, between two cinquefoils. DILIGITE . IVSTICIAM . 1553. Another variety, reading D . G . SCOTORVM . REGINA., has two cinquefoils in place of I G on the obverse, and an arched crown on both sides. Another, similar to the first, has DEI . G, two five-pointed mullets in place of I G on the obverse, I G on the reverse, and no inner circle on either side. A still more important variety reads, DEI . GRA . SCOTOR . REGINA . 1557. It has M R instead of I G on the obverse, and *Maria R.* in cipher on the reverse, between two Maltese crosses. The usual legend, but 1557. All these varieties are of the highest rarity.

HALF-LION. *Obv.* The arms of Scotland, crowned between I and G. MARIA . D . G . R . SCOTORVM. *Rev.* Monogram M R, crowned, between two cinquefoils. DILIGITE IVSTICIAM 1553. M.m. a cross, or cross-crosslet. An extremely rare variety reads. MARIA . DEI . GR . SCOTORV. It has the date 1555, and a double-arched crown.

RYAL. *Obv.* The Queen's head and bust, turned to the left. MARIA . D or DEI . G . SCOTE or SCOTOR . REGINA.

On some m.m. a cross. *Rev.* The arms of Scotland, crowned with a double-arched crown. IVSTVS . FIDE . VIVIT . 1555, 1557 or 1558. [*Fig. 5.*]



Fig. 5.—RYAL OF MARY I.

HALF-RYAL. *Obv.* Just like the Ryal. MARIA . DEI . G . SCOTOR . REGINA. *Rev.* Also exactly as the Ryal, with the dates 1555 and 1558.

DUCAT. *Obv.* The busts of Francis and Mary, face to face, under a crown. FRAN . ET . MA . D . G . RR . SCOTOR . DELPHIN . VIEN. *Rev.* A cross, each limb of which is formed of two dolphins entwined. In the centre is a small St. Andrew's cross, and a double-barred cross in each angle. There is a small crown at the termination of each limb. HORVM . TVTA . FIDES . 1558. M.m. a cross. There is no inner circle on either side.

Half-ducats were ordered of the same type, but none are known to exist.

CROWN. *Obv.* A shield, crowned with an arched crown, bearing the arms of France, half effaced by those of Scotland. MARIA . DEI . GRA . SCOTORVM . REGINA . 1561. Four crowned m's, crosswise, between each a thistle, and a pierced star of eight points in the middle. EXVRGAT .

DEVS . ET . DISCIPENTVR . INIMICI . 1561. M.m. a star of eight points, or none.

<i>Weight</i> of the Ecu	52½ grs.
„ Twenty-shilling piece	43 „
„ Lion	78¾ „
„ Half-lion.	39¾ „
„ Ryal	118 „
„ Half-ryal	59 „
„ Ducat.	118 „

Fineness of the Ecu, 21½ carats; of the Twenty-shilling piece, 23 carats. The rest are 22 carats fine.

Rarity. The Ecu, the Lion, the Half-lion of 1553, the Ryal and Half-ryal of 1555 are the least rare; of these the Ecu and Lion are most easily obtainable. The others are all excessively rare. At Mr. Lindsay's sale in 1867 the following prices were obtained: for an Ecu, 4 guineas; for a Lion, £6 10s.; for a Half-lion, £6 15s. At Mr. Cuff's sale in 1854, a Twenty-shilling piece fetched £10 5s.; and at Mr. Martin's in 1859, £6 2s. 6d. A Lion, with the cinque-foils on the obverse, brought £105 at Mr. Wingate's sale in 1875; and at the same sale a Ryal of 1558 realized £13 10s., and a Half-ryal, 1555, £24.

JAMES VI.

A.D. 1567—1625.

Periods. The coins of this monarch may be divided into two great periods, comprising (1) those struck previous to

his accession to the English throne in 1603, and (2) those struck after that date.

PERIOD I.

Coinages. Seven. 1st, issued in 1575; 2nd, in 1580; 3rd, in 1584; 4th, in 1588; 5th, in 1591; 6th, in 1593; 7th, in 1601.

The particulars as to *weight*, *fineness*, and *rarity*, are given at the end of the period.

FIRST COINAGE.—1575—6.

Denomination. £20-piece.

TWENTY-POUND PIECE. *Obv.* The king's bust, with crowned head, to the right. He holds in his right hand a drawn sword, and in his left an olive branch; there is no inner circle on either side. IACOBVS . 6 . DEI . GRA . REX . SCOTOR. In the exergue below the bust is IN . VTRVNQUE . PARATVS . 1575 or 1576. *Rev.* The arms of Scotland, crowned with a double-arched crown. PARCERE . SVBIECTIS . & . DEBELLARE . SVPERBOS., a motto taken from Virgil, *Aen.* vi. 853.

SECOND COINAGE.—1580.

Denomination. Noble.

NOBLE. *Obv.* The king's bust turned to the left; the head is bare, and there is a ruff round the neck. No inner circle on either side. IACOBVS . 6 . DEI . GRA . REX . SCO-

TORVM. M.m. a crown. . *Rev.* The arms of Scotland crowned, with 15 on one side and 80 on the other.
EXVEGAT . DE' . ET . DISSIP . INIMICI . EIVS.

THIRD COINAGE.—1584—8.

Denominations. Lion. Two-thirds Lion. One-third Lion.

LION. *Obv.* A lion sejant, crowned, holding a sword in the right and a sceptre in the left paw (the royal crest of Scotland). POST . 5 . & . 100 . PROA . INVICTA . MANENT .
HEC. *Rev.* Four crowned ciphers of I. R. placed cross-wise, with an S. in the centre. DEVS . IVDICIUM . TVVM .
REGI . DA . 1584, 1586 or 1588. On both sides there is an inner circle, and m.m. a quatrefoil, or cross of five pellets.

TWO-THIRDS LION. *Obv.* Like the Lion, but MANE. *Rev.* Also similar to the Lion, but a large annulet attached to the inner circle, below the m.m. Date 1587, and m.m. a cross of five pellets.

ONE-THIRD LION. As the Lion on both sides, but date 1584 only, and m.m. a quatrefoil.

FOURTH COINAGE.—1588.

Denomination. Thistle Noble.

THISTLE NOBLE. *Obv.* A ship, bearing a flag at the bow and another at the stern ; the former inscribed with the letter I, and the latter with 6. In the centre of the ship are the arms of Scotland, crowned, with a thistle below.
IACOBVS . 6, or IACOBVS . DEI . GRATIA . REX . SCOTORVM.

M.m. a cross, or a quatrefoil. *Rev.* In a large rose, two sceptres with crowns at each end placed in saltire, with a large thistle in the centre. Outside the rose, thistle-heads in each angle, and inside lions. FLORENT . SCEPT . PIIS . REGNA . HIS . IOVA . DAT . NVMERATQ or NVMERA. One reads, FLORENT . SCEPTA . PIIS . REGIA . HIIS . IOVA . DAT . NVMERA . Q. M.m. a cross, or a quatrefoil. The dies were engraved by Thomas Foulis.

FIFTH COINAGE.—1591—3.

Denomination. Hat-piece.

HAT-PIECE. *Obv.* The king's bust to the right, wearing a high-crowned hat; behind the head is a thistle. . IACOBVS . 6 . D . G . R . SCOTORVM. *Rev.* A lion sejant turned to the left, and crowned, holding aloft a sceptre in his right paw, above which, in a cloud, are the Hebrew letters for JEHOVAH. The legend is . TE . SOLVM . VEREOR . 1591, 1592 or 1593. M.m. on both sides, a cinquefoil.

SIXTH COINAGE.—1593—1601.

Denominations. Rider. Half-rider.

RIDER. *Obv.* The king in armour, with a sword in his right hand, riding to the right. . IACOBVS . 6 . D . G . R . SCOTORVM. The date in the exergue 1593, 1594, 1598, 1599 or 1601. *Rev.* The arms of Scotland crowned. . SPERO . MELIORA. On both sides a quatrefoil for m.m.

HALF-RIDER. The Half-rider is in all respects similar to the Rider, the dates being 1593, 1594, 1599, 1601.

They all have m.m. a quatrefoil, except one of 1601, which has a cross.

SEVENTH COINAGE.—1601—3.

Denominations. Sword-and-Sceptre. Half Sword-and-Sceptre.

SWORD-AND-SCEPTRE. *Obv.* The arms of Scotland crowned. . IACOBVS . 6 . D . G . R . SCOTORVM. *Rev.* A sword and sceptre crossed in saltire; on each side a large thistle-head, a crown above, and the date below. . SALVS . POPVLI . SVPREMA . LEX. The dates are 1601, 1602, and 1603. The m.m. is the same on both sides, and is either a quatrefoil or a cross of four dots.

HALF SWORD-AND-SCEPTRE. The Half is in every respect similar to the whole, the dates being 1601 and 1602, and the m.m. a cross or a quatrefoil.

	Grains.		Carats.
Weight of the £20-piece	472 $\frac{1}{2}$	<i>Fineness,</i>	22 $\frac{1}{2}$
„ Noble	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	„	21
„ Lion	78 $\frac{3}{4}$	„	21 $\frac{1}{2}$
„ Two-thirds Lion	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	„	„
„ One-third Lion	26 $\frac{1}{4}$	„	„
„ Thistle Noble	118	„	23 $\frac{7}{12}$
„ Hat-piece	70	„	22
„ Rider	78 $\frac{3}{4}$	„	„
„ Half-rider	39 $\frac{3}{8}$	„	„
„ Sword-&-Sceptre	79 $\frac{3}{4}$	„	„
„ Half Sword-&-Sceptre	39 $\frac{3}{8}$	„	„

Rarity. The Thistle Noble is not uncommon. One fetched 2 gus. at Mr. Cuff's sale in 1854, and one £4 at Mr. Lindsay's in 1867. The £20-piece is extremely rare. One was sold for £11 at Mr. Cuff's sale, another for £17 10s. at Mr. Foster's in 1868, and Mr. Wingate's brought £35 in 1875. The Noble with the bare head is also excessively rare, fetching £7 10s. at Mr. Cuff's sale, £6 5s. at Mr. Martin's in 1859, and £30 at Mr. Wingate's. The Lion is very scarce, and its divisions are of the highest rarity. At Mr. Wingate's sale a Two-thirds Lion brought £201, and a One-third, £205. The Hat-piece is by no means common. One was sold for £5 at Mr. Hay Newton's sale in 1861, £10 and £35 being realized at the Lindsay and Wingate sales respectively. The Rider is common, but the Half-rider is very rare. One of 1593 brought £10 2s. 6d. at Mr. Cuff's sale, another of 1599, £7 at Mr. Martin's, and another of 1601, 6 gus. at Mr. Lindsay's. The Sword-and-Sceptre pieces and their halves are quite common, except of the dates 1603 (and 4).

PERIOD II.

Coinages. Two. 1st, 1605 ; 2nd, 1610.

FIRST COINAGE.—1605—10.

Denominations. Unit or Sceptre. Double-crown. Britain Crown. Half-crown. Thistle Crown.

Arms. As on the next coinage, except that the English-

French arms occupy the first and fourth quarters, the Scotch arms being placed in the second.

UNIT. *Obv.* The king to the right, in armour down to the waist, holding the sceptre in his right hand and the globe in his left. He wears the Scotch crown, which differs from the English in having in the centre a fleur-de-lis, between two crosses, instead of a cross between fleurs-de-lis. IACOBVS . D . G . MAG . BRIT . FRAN . & . HIB . REX. *Rev.* The royal arms in a garnished shield, under a Scotch crown, between the letters I . R. The legend is FACIAM . EOS . IN . GENTEM . VNAM. M.m. on both sides, a thistle.

DOUBLE-CROWN. *Obv.* The king's bust to the right, crowned as on the Unit, but without sceptre or globe. IA . D . G . MAG . BRIT . FRAN . ET . HIB . REX. *Rev.* The arms in a plain shield, beneath a Scotch crown, between the letters I . R. HENRICVS . ROSAS . REGNA . IACOBVS. M.m. a thistle.

CROWN. *Obv.* Similar to the Double-crown. IA . D . G . MAG . BRIT . FRAN . ET . HIB . REX. *Rev.* Also similar. HENRICVS . ROSAS . REGNA . IACOBVS . M.m. a thistle.

HALF-CROWN. *Obv.* Similar to the Double-crown, but no letters beside the arms. I . D . G . ROSA . SINE . SPINA. *Rev.* Also similar. TVEATVR . VNITA . DEVS. M.m. a thistle.

THISTLE CROWN. *Obv.* A double rose under a Scotch crown. IA . D . G . MAG . BR . F . & . H . REX. *Rev.* A thistle, similarly crowned. TVEATVR . VNITA . DEVS. M.m. a thistle on both sides.

<i>Weight</i> of the Unit.	154 $\frac{2}{3}$ $\frac{6}{1}$ grains.
„ Double-crown	77 $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{1}$ „
„ Britain Crown	38 $\frac{2}{3}$ $\frac{2}{1}$ „
„ Half-crown	19 $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{1}$ „
„ Thistle Crown	30 $\frac{3}{3}$ $\frac{0}{1}$ „

Currency. At James' accession to the throne of England, it was finally determined that the Scotch and English money should be in the proportion of 12 to 1. Thus the Unit, or twenty shillings English was equal to £12 Scotch, and the English shilling to 12s. Scotch.

Fineness. 22 carats.

Rarity. All scarce.

SECOND COINAGE.—1610.

Denominations. Unit. Double-crown. Britain Crown. Half-crown. Thistle Crown.

Arms. Four grand quarters. First and fourth, *Or*, a lion rampant, *gules*, within a double tressure of the same, fleurée and counterfleurée—for Scotland. Second grand quarter, quarterly, 1st and 4th, *Azure*, three fleurs-de-lis, *or*—for France. 2nd and 3rd, *Gules*, three lions passant guardant, *or*—for England. Third grand quarter, *Azure*, a harp, *or*, stringed *argent*—for Ireland. It will thus be seen that Scotland occupies two quarters, and this arrangement was observed on all subsequent Scotch coinages, both in gold and silver. [See *Fig. 6.*]

UNIT. *Obv.* Exactly like the Unit of the last coinage.

Rev. Also similar, but with a shield of arms as above.
M.m. on both sides, a thistle. [Fig. 6.]



Fig. 6.—UNIT OF JAMES VI.'s SECOND COINAGE.

DOUBLE-CROWN. In all respects like the same piece of the last coinage, except in having the arms as described above, and in reading *IACOBVS*.

CROWN. *Obv.* Just like the Crown of the last coinage.
Rev. Also similar. *HENRICVS . ROSAS . REGNA . IACOBVS* or *IACOBVS*. *M.m.*, on the obverse only, a thistle.

HALF-CROWN. *Obv.* Similar to the last Half-crown.
I . D . G . ROSA . SINE . SPINA . Rev. Also similar. *TVEATVR . VNITA . DEVS*. *M.m.* a cinquefoil or thistle on the obverse, and a thistle on the reverse.

THISTLE CROWN. *Obv.* Like the same piece of the last coinage, but the letters *I . R .* on either side of the rose.
IA . D . G . MAG . BR . F . ET or & . H or HI . REX . Rev. Also similar, but with *I . R .* at the side of the thistle.
TVEATVR . VNITA . DEVS. The mint marks are the same on both sides, and are a thistle, a tun, or an escalop.

Weight and Fineness. As the last coinage.

Rarity. The Unit and the Thistle Crown are not uncommon; the others are extremely rare. A Double-crown realized £5 17s. 6d. at Mr. Martin's sale in 1859, and another £30 at Mr. Wingate's in 1875. At Mr. Martin's sale a Unit fetched £1 16s., a Crown, £4 6s., and a Half-crown, £1 15s. A Crown brought £3 18s. at Mr. Lindsay's sale in 1867.

CHARLES I.

A.D. 1625—1649.

Coinages. Two. 1st, 1625; 2nd, 1637.

FIRST COINAGE.—1625.

Denominations. Unit or Double-angel. Double-crown or Angel. Britain Crown or Five-merk piece.

UNIT. Obv. The king in armour to the right, wearing the Scotch crown, with the sceptre in his right hand, and the orb in his left. CAROLVS . D . G . MAG . BRIT . FRAN . & . HIB . REX. *Rev.* The Royal arms, as on the last coinage of James VI., in a garnished shield, under a Scotch crown, between the letters C. R. FACIAM . EOS . IN . GENTEM. VNAM. M.m. a thistle, sometimes on the obverse only.

DOUBLE-CROWN. Obv. In all respects similar to the Double-crown of James VI.'s last coinage. CAROLVS . D . G . MAG . BRIT . FRAN . ET or & . HIB . REX. *Rev.* Also similar to James VI.'s Double-crown, but C. R. on either side of the shield. HENRICVS . ROSAS . REGNA . IACOBVS. M.m. a thistle, sometimes on the obverse only.

CROWN. Similar to the Double-crown in every particular. M.m. thistle on both sides.

The Thistle Crown and Half-crown were also ordered, but I am not aware that any specimen exists. The other pieces only differ in the name from James VI.'s last coinage, the portrait even being that of Charles' father.

Weight, etc. See the next coinage.

SECOND COINAGE.—1637.

Denominations. Unit. Half-unit. Quarter-unit. Eighth-unit.

UNIT. *Obv.* Portrait of Charles I. to the right. He is in armour and crowned, and holds the sceptre in his right hand and the orb in his left. CAROLVS . D . G . MAG . BRITAN . FRAN . ET . HIB . REX. M.m. a thistle. There is a small B over the king's crown. *Rev.* The Royal arms in a plain shield, crowned, between the letters C . R. crowned. HIS . PRÆSUM . VT . PROSIM.

HALF-UNIT. *Obv.* The king, with flowing hair, crowned, to the left. The bust extends to the edge, and there is a small B below it. CAR . D . G . MAG . BRIT . FRAN . ET . HIB . REX. *Rev.* Similar to the Unit. VNITA . TVEMVR. Some have lozenges under the C . R.

QUARTER-UNIT. *Obv.* As the Half-unit. Some read FR. *Rev.* Also similar, but without any lozenges.

EIGHTH-UNIT. *Obv.* Exactly as the Half-unit. CAR . D . G . MAG . BRIT . FRAN . ET . HIB . REX. *Rev.* Also similar, but some have no C . R., and when present the letters are not crowned. VNITA . TVEMVR.

This coinage was engraved by the celebrated Nicholas Briot.

FIRST COINAGE. *Weight* of the Sceptre . 154 grs.

„ Half-unit 77 „

„ Crown . . 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ „

Fineness. 22 carats fine.

Rarity. The Sceptre is rare, the Half-unit very rare, and the Crown exceedingly rare. A Sceptre fetched £3 4s. and £1 15s. at Mr. Cuff's and Mr. Martin's sales respectively.

SECOND COINAGE. *Weight* of the Unit 154 grs.

„ Half-unit. . 77 „

„ Quarter-unit 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ „

„ Eighth-unit 19 $\frac{1}{4}$ „

Fineness. 22 carats fine.

Rarity. The Unit is very common, the Half is rare, the Eighth very rare, and the Quarter extremely rare. At the Cuff, Martin, and Lindsay sales, respectively, the Unit sold for £3 5s., £1 13s., and 3 gus.; the Half for 2 gus., £1 9s., and £5 10s.; the Quarter for £2 11s., £1 10s., and £4 8s.; the Eighth for £1 1s., £1, and £5. A Half-unit fetched £11 5s. at Mr. Wingate's sale in 1875.

WILLIAM II.

A.D. 1694—1702.

No coins were struck in gold by any sovereign since Charles I., and those of William II. end the series.

Denominations. Pistole. Half-pistole.

PISTOLE. *Obv.* The king's head, laureated, to the left, under which is the sun rising from the sea. GVLIELMVS . DEI . GRATIA. *Rev.* The Royal arms, as on the last coinage of James VI., but bearing on an escutcheon of pretence the arms of Nassau. On either side the letters w and R, crowned. MAG . BRIT . FRA . ET . HIB . REX . 1701. There is no inner circle on either side.

HALF-PISTOLE. In every respect similar to the Pistole, but no sea under the sun.

These coins were struck from gold sent over by the Scottish African Company from the colony of Darien, in a ship called the "Rising Sun."

Weight of the Pistole . 106 grs., *current for* £12 Scotch.

„ Half-pistole 53 „ „ £6 „

Fineness. 22 carats.

Rarity. The Pistole is rare, and its Half very rare. A Pistole sold for £3 5s., and a Half-pistole for £3 12s. 6d., at Mr. Lindsay's sale in 1867.

PART II.
SILVER COINS.

SILVER COINS.

ALEXANDER I.

A.D. 1107—1124.

It is difficult to assign coins with certainty to any king previous to Alexander I. It is, moreover, my purpose to describe only those on which the best authorities are agreed. I therefore commence by describing the Pennies ascribed to this king. They have, *Obv.*, a rude head of the king, crowned, to the right, holding in his right hand a sceptre fleurée. The legends are on both sides for the most part obliterated, sometimes none are intelligible. The following letters have been found:—on one, A.; on another, ::: XAII.; on a third, A ::: AIII. *Rev.* A short cross fleurée within an inner circle; a pellet in each angle. Rude and unintelligible legends, probably the name of the moneyer and mint-town.

Weight. They weigh from 19 to 24 grs.

Rarity. Extremely rare. One fetched £2 7s. at Mr. Lindsay's sale in 1867.

DAVID I.

A.D. 1124—1153.

This king struck Pennies only; their general appearance is much the same as those of Alexander. They have on the *Obv.* the king crowned, to the right, holding a sceptre. The legend on the obverse, which is sometimes written backwards, reads, *DAVID REX*, in whole or part. *Rev.* A cross fleurée, generally with a pellet in each angle, but on one there is a crescent enclosing pellets, with the pellet in addition, and on another a circle enclosing a pellet, in each angle. The legends are rarely intelligible, but some give Berwick and Roxburgh as the mints.

Weight. $22\frac{1}{2}$ grs., but sometimes a little more, equivalent to 32 wheat-corns, according to Mr. Cochran-Patrick.

Fineness. $11\frac{1}{16}$ parts fine silver to $\frac{5}{16}$ of alloy, the old English standard.

Rarity. Those on which the mints are illegible are rare, those of Berwick very rare, and of Roxburgh extremely rare. Those which have the unusual reverses are probably unique. One of Roxburgh fetched £10 at Mr. Wingate's sale in 1875.

Henry, Earl of Northumberland.

This prince, the son of David I., has several coins attributed to him. They are of two types, one like his father's and the second like Stephen of England's, who had given him the earldom, and with whom he was very friendly.

Those of the Scotch type have the letters H on one, and . . NR on another, and were probably struck at Berwick. The English type generally reads NENCON; one has . ENCI: CON, which is supposed to stand for *Henricus Comes*. They have *Obv.*, the king crowned with a crown fleurée to the right, and holding a sceptre fleurée, as on the Scotch type. *Rev.* A cross-crosslet, having a cross connected with the inner circle by a loop, in each angle.

Weight and Fineness. As David I.'s.

Rarity. The Scotch type is of extreme rarity, the English rather commoner. One of the English type sold for £4, at Mr. Lindsay's sale in 1867, and another Penny brought £26 10s. at Mr. Wingate's in 1875.

MALCOLM IV.

A.D. 1153—1165.

No coins can with any certainty be attributed to this king. One given by Snelling—Coins of Isle of Man, No. 3—Mr. Lindsay assigns to him.

WILLIAM THE LION.

A.D. 1165—1214.

Coinages. Three. All Pennies.

FIRST COINAGE.



Fig. 7.—PENNY OF WILLIAM I.'S FIRST COINAGE.

Obv. The king's head to the *left*, wearing a crown fleurée ; a sceptre, variously shaped, in front. The king's titles are usually in French, and read *REI . WILAM*, *WILLAM*, *WILLIM* or *WILLAME*, most frequently with *LE* prefixed. Others read *WILAME*, *WILLAME* or *WILIELMVS . REX* or *RX*, and one simply *WILELMVS*. This latter, which is unique, has the head turned to the right, with crown and sceptre fleurées, and fleurs-de-lis in the angles on the reverse. It also has no inner circle on the obverse. The usual *Rev.* has a *short single* cross, with a crescent enclosing a pellet, which is attached to the inner circle by one or two stalks, in each angle. There is sometimes a pellet in each angle in addition. The legend gives the name of the moneyer and mint. Pennies of this coinage were struck at Berwick, Edinburgh, Perth, and Roxburgh. [*Fig. 7.*]

Weight and Fineness. As David I.'s, but some weigh up to 24 grs.

Rarity. The Berwick mint is rare, but the others are very common.

SECOND COINAGE.—Probably 1195.



Fig. 8.—PENNY OF WILLIAM I.'S SECOND COINAGE.

Obv. The king's head to the *left*, usually with a crown of pearls, and a sceptre on some in front. They read, LE. REI . WIL, WILT, WILA, WILAM *or* WILAME.; *or* WILEMS, WILLEM, WILELMVS *or* WILLELMVS . R, RX *or* REX. The legend appears retrograde on some; one has WILLELMVS . REX . c., retrograde; another has the moneyer's name on both sides. The *Rev.* presents great variety both in detail and in the names of the moneyers. The type differs from the first coinage in having a *short double cross*, the terminations of which are bent back. In each angle is a star of five, six, or (more rarely) seven points. The mints are Edinburgh, Perth, and Roxburgh. On some the moneyer's name alone appears. [*Fig. 8.*]

Weight and Fineness. As David I.'s, rarely exceeding 23 grs.

Rarity. Those of Perth and Roxburgh, or with no mint, are very common; Edinburgh somewhat less plentiful. Those having the legend retrograde are rare. There are also some extremely rare varieties.

THIRD COINAGE.

Obv. The king's head, crowned with a crown of pearls, to the *right*; a sceptre in front. WILELMVS or WILLELMVS. REX.; or LE. REI. WILAM or WILLAM. *Rev.* Exactly similar to the second coinage. The moneyer's name with or without the mint. The legend is retrograde on both sides on some. Roxburgh is the only mint.

Weight and Fineness. As the second coinage.

Rarity. Extremely rare.

ALEXANDER II.

A.D. 1214—1249.

Coinages. Two. 1st, Short double cross; 2nd, Long double cross (1247).

FIRST COINAGE.

This king struck Pennies only, and the few that are known of the first coinage are all of the Roxburgh mint. They may easily be distinguished from his later coinage by their having exactly the same type of *reverse* as that which appears on the second and third coinages of William the Lion. The *Obv.* exhibits many different types:—1. A bare head to the left, without sceptre. 2. As 1, but with a sceptre. 3. As 2, but with a crown. 4. A bare head to

the right, with sceptre. 5. As 4, but crowned. The legends are, ALEXANDE or ALEXSANDE REX; or ALEXANDER or ALEXSANDER REX.

Weight and Fineness. As David I.'s.

Rarity. All extremely rare. One sold for £6 8s. 6d. at Mr. Cuff's sale in 1854, another for £2 12s. 6d. at Mr. Martin's, in 1859, the same price being also obtained at Mr. Lindsay's sale in 1867. At Mr. Wingate's, in 1875, one brought 10 gus.

SECOND COINAGE.—1247.¹

There are three distinct types in this issue.

First Type. *Obv.* The king's head, *bare*, to the *right*, with a sceptre. Legend: ALEXANDE, ALEXANDER, ALEXAMDER or ALEXANNDER. REX. *Rev.* A *long double cross pommée*, usually with a pellet in the centre, and stars of six points in the angles. I have seen one of this type which has the terminations of the cross bent back into hooks, and a pellet between the external curves. The mints are Aberdeen, Berwick, Lanark, and Perth.

Rarity. All extremely rare. One fetched 15s. at Mr. Lindsay's sale in 1867.

¹ I have not thought it necessary to advert to the long mooted question of appropriating this coinage to Alexander II. or to his successor, as it has been now satisfactorily, and I trust finally, set at rest by Mr. Cochran-Patrick in the Introduction to his "Records of the Coinage of Scotland," and more fully in a paper communicated by him to the Antiquarian Society of Scotland in 1877.

Second Type. *Obv.* The king's head, *crowned*, to the *right*, with a sceptre. ALEXANDEREX., or ALEXANDER. REX. *Rev.* Exactly like the first type. The mints are Aberdeen, Berwick, Edinburgh, and Perth. [*Fig. 9.*]



Fig. 9.—PENNY OF ALEXANDER II.'S SECOND COINAGE, TYPE 2.

Rarity. Those of Perth are not uncommon, but the others are very rare.

Third Type. *Obv.* The king's head *crowned*, to the *left*, with a sceptre. This type usually has ALEXANDER . REX., but the readings ANLEXANDR, AELXANDER, ALEXNDEX or ALEXADENR . REX., and ALEXANDEREX are found. *Rev.* Exactly like the first type. Retrograde legends are of very rare occurrence. The mints are Aberdeen, Annan, Berwick, Dunbar, Dundee, Edinburgh, Forres, Glasgow, Inchaffray, Inverness, Montrose, Perth, Roxburgh, and Stirling.

Rarity. Those of Berwick, Dunbar, Edinburgh, Perth, and Roxburgh are common, but all the others are very rare; Dundee, Forres, Inchaffray, and Inverness probably unique. An Inverness Penny sold for £21 at Mr. Wingate's sale in 1875.

Weight and Fineness. As David I.'s, though some of the third type weighs as much as 25 grs.

ALEXANDER III.

A.D. 1249—1285.

Denominations. Penny. Half-penny. Farthing.PENNY. *Obv.* The king, crowned, to the left, with a

Fig. 10.—PENNY OF ALEXANDER III.

sceptre. ALEXANDER . DEI . GRA., more rarely DEI . GCIA, GSIA or GRAC. The spellings ALEXSANDER and ALEXSADER also occur. One reads DER . GRA. *Rev.* A long single cross, with stars or mullets¹ in the angles. The usual legend is REX . SCOTORVM., seldom SCOTTORVM. On some ESCOSSIE . REX. appears; these have a cross with a pellet in each of its angles for m.m. The chief variations in this coinage consist in the combinations of the mullets and stars, and the number of points which they each have. The uncommon legends on the obverse and reverse generally occur together. This issue is of remarkably neat execution. [Fig. 10.]

HALF-PENNY. *Obv.* Exactly like the Penny. ALEXANDER . DEI . GRA. *Rev.* Also like the Penny, but two mullets of

¹ A mullet only differs from a star in being pierced.

six points in opposite angles, the other two plain. REX. SCOTORVM.

FARTHING. *Obv.* Similar to the Penny. ALEXANDER . REX. *Rev.* Also similar, with four mullets of six points. SCOTORVM.

Weight. In the proportion of $22\frac{1}{2}$ grs. to the Penny.

Fineness. As David I.'s.

Rarity. The ordinary type of Penny is very common, but some of the combinations of stars and mullets are very rare, as are also the unusual legends mentioned above. The Half-penny is not uncommon, the Farthing very rare.

JOHN BALIOL.

A.D. 1292—1306.

Denominations. Penny. Half-penny.

PENNY. The type on both sides is exactly similar to that of the Penny of Alexander III. *Obv.* IOHANNES. DEI . GR or GRA. *Rev.* REX . SCOTORVM. One reads SCOTORAM. Those minted at St. Andrews have on the reverse, CIVITAS . ANDRE, SANDRE or SANDREE. An extremely rare variety has on the *obv.* I . DI . GRA . SCOTORVM . RX., and on the *rev.* CIVITAS . SANDRE. Another unique specimen reads IONES . DEI . GRA . GRA., and REX . TORTORVM.

HALF-PENNY. Either exactly like that of Alexander III., reading *Obv.*, IOHANNES . DEI . GRA., and *Rev.*, REX . SCO-

TORVM.; or on the *Obv.*, DEI . G., and mullets of six points in every angle on the reverse.

Weight. They should be in proportion of $22\frac{1}{2}$ grs. to the Penny.

Fineness. As David I.'s.

Rarity. The ordinary Penny is very common, that of St. Andrews with the usual obverse is very scarce. The others have been mentioned. The Half-penny is very rare, particularly that with mullets in every angle.

ROBERT BRUCE.

A.D. 1306—1329.

Denominations. Penny. Half-penny. Farthing.

PENNY. *Obv.* The king, crowned, to the left, with a sceptre, exactly like the coinage of Alexander III. ROBERTVS . DEI . GRA . *Rev.* Long single cross, with a mullet in each angle. SCOTORVM . REX.

HALF-PENNY. *Obv.* Just like the Penny. ROBERTVS . DEI . GRA . *Rev.* Also similar, but mullets in two angles only. SCOTORVM . REX.

FARTHING. Similar to the Penny in every respect.

Weight of the Penny. . . . $21\frac{1}{2}$ grs.

„ Half-penny . . $10\frac{3}{4}$ „

Fineness. As David I.'s.

Rarity. The Penny is rather scarce; the Half-penny is very rare, and the Farthing excessively rare.

EDWARD BALIOL.

No coins of this usurper have as yet been discovered.

DAVID II.

A.D. 1329—1371.

Coinages. Three.

FIRST COINAGE.

Denominations. Penny. Halfpenny. Farthing.

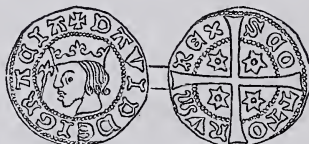


Fig. 11.—PENNY OF DAVID II.'S FIRST COINAGE.

PENNY. *Obv.* The king's head, crowned, to the left, with a sceptre in front, similar to the last reign, but of ruder work. DAVID . DEI . GRACIA. *Rev.* A long single cross, with mullets of six points in the angles. REX. SCOTORM, SCOTORVM, SCTTORVM or SCOTTORVM. The m.m. (a cross) is not always present on the reverse. The elegant rounded Lombardic character is now adopted, and the Roman M and N are replaced by *℞* and *℞*. [*Fig. 11.*]

HALF-PENNY. *Obv.* Like the Penny. DAVID . DEI . GRACIA. *Rev.* Also similar, but mullets of five points in two angles; the other two have three pellets. REX . sco-

TORVM. One reads—*obv.* DAVID . DEI . GRA . RX., and *rev.* AVID . SCOTTOR., with mullets in two angles only.

FARTHING. *Obv.* Similar to the Penny. DAVID . DEI . GRACIA. *Rev.* Also similar ; but four mullets of five points. REX . SCOTORVM. A unique specimen has—*obv.* MONETA. REGIS . D., *rev.* AVID . SCOTTOR.

Weight. Probably 18 grs. to the Penny.

Fineness. Not so fine as preceding coinages ; but there is no record of weight or fineness.

Rarity. The Penny is very common ; the Half-penny and Farthing very rare. The MONETA Farthing fetched £1 at Mr. Martin's sale in 1859.

SECOND COINAGE.—1358.

Denominations. Groat. Half-groat. Penny. Half-penny. The workmanship of this coinage is very neat.

GROAT. *Obv.* The king's head, crowned, to the left, with a sceptre in front, enclosed in a tressure of six or seven arcs, leaving the bust free. DAVID . DEI . GRA . REX. SCOTORV or SCOTORVM. One has COTORVM. There are many slight variations of ornamentation. *Rev.* A long single cross, cutting a double legendary circle, with a mullet pierced by a cinquefoil in each angle. The inner circle contains the name of the mint. In the outer circle is the legend DNS . PTECTOR . MS . LIBATORMS. The mints are Aberdeen and Edinburgh. A small d, or some other privy mark, sometimes appears in one quarter of the reverse.

HALF-GROAT. *Obv.* Similar to the Groat. DAVID . DEL. GRA . REX . SCOTORV or SCOTORVM. One omits the GRA. The tressure has five or six points, and there are various small ornamentations. *Rev.* Also similar to the Groat, but with plain mullets. DNS . PROTECTOR or PROSECTOR. MEVS. A small d in one quarter on some. Aberdeen and Edinburgh are the mints.



Fig. 12.—PENNY OF DAVID II.'s SECOND COINAGE.

PENNY. *Obv.* Similar to the first coinage. DAVID . REX . SCOTORVM. One has REX., and another omits the king's name. *Rev.* Also similar, but the mullets are pierced by a cinquefoil. VILLA . EDINBURGH, or ABERDON. Sometimes a small d in one angle, or a small cross. [Fig. 12.]

HALF-PENNY. Similar to the Penny. DAVID . DEL. GRACIA. *Rev.* Mullets of five points in two angles only. VILLA . EDINBURGH. This coin may belong to the first coinage, which, except in giving the mint, it resembles.

Weight. In proportion of 18 grs. to the Penny.

Fineness. As David I.'s.

Rarity. The Edinburgh Groat, Half-groat, and Penny are very common. The Aberdeen Groat with seven arcs is rare; and all the rest are very rare, including those pieces which have d in the angle of the reverse.

THIRD COINAGE.—1366.

Denominations. Groat. Half-groat. Penny. The workmanship is rather ruder than that of the last coinage, and the form $\bar{\Lambda}$ is used instead of π .

GROAT. *Obv.* Similar to that of the second coinage; but the head is larger, and there is frequently a mullet for handle to the sceptre. The tressure consists of six arcs.



Fig. 13.—GROAT OF DAVID II.'s THIRD COINAGE.

One is known with seven. DAVID . DEI . GRA . REX . SCOTORVM. *Rev.* Also similar. An exceedingly rare one of the Aberdeen mint has been discovered, but all the rest are of Edinburgh. The outer legend is the same as that of the second coinage. [Fig. 13.]

HALF-GROAT. *Obv.* Just like the Groat, with a tressure of six arcs. *Rev.* Similar to the Half-groat of the last coinage. Edinburgh is the only mint. DNS . PROTECTOR . MEVS.

PENNY. *Obv.* Similar to the last coinage. The sceptre generally has a mullet for handle. DAVID . DEI . GRA . REX . SC. *Rev.* Also similar. VILLA . EDINBVRGH. One reads DAVID . DEI . REX . SCOTORV. The two following

probably belong to a period of transition between the two last coinages. No. 1, *obv.* DAVID . REX . SCOTORVM.; a mullet-handled sceptre,—of the Edinburgh mint. No. 2, *obv.* DAVID . DEI . GRA . R . SCOTOR.; *rev.* VILLA . ABERDON.

Weight. Somewhat lighter than the second coinage.

Fineness. As David I.'s.

Rarity. The Edinburgh Groat and Half-groat are very common; the Penny is a little scarcer.

ROBERT II.

A.D. 1371—1390.

Denominations. Groat. Half-groat. Penny. Half-penny.

GROAT. *Obv.* Similar to the last coinage of David II. (cf. *Fig. 13*). ROBERTVS . DEI . GRA . REX . SCOTOR, SCOTORVM, SCOTTORV or SCOTTORVM. The tressure has six arcs, except in one extremely rare instance, where seven occur. There is a mullet for handle to the sceptre, and almost always a small B behind the head, the initial of Buonagio of Florence, the king's mint-master. *Rev.* Also similar, with mullets of five points in the angles, pierced by cinquefoils. In the outer circle, DNS . PTECTOR . MS. LIBATOR . M or MS. The mints are Dundee, Edinburgh, and Perth.

HALF-GROAT. *Obv.* Similar to David II.'s third coinage. ROBERTVS . REX . SCOTORVM or SCOTTORVM.; or, RO-

BERTVS . DEI . GRA . REX . SCO, SCOTRVM, SCOTTOR, SCOTTORV, SCOTTORM, SCOTTOVM, SCOTTORVM *or* SCOTORVM. One reads ROBERTVS . DEI . GRACIA . REX . SC. Except in two instances, the tressure has six arcs. The letter B often occurs behind the head; some have trefoils in the external angles of the tressure. The sceptre frequently has a mullet for handle. *Rev.* Similar to the Groat. DNS . PROTECTOR . MEVS.; *or*, DNS . PTETCTOR . MS . LIRAT, *or* MS . LLATOR . MS.; *or*, DNS . PROTECTOR . M . LIRA. They occur of Dundee, Edinburgh, and Perth.

PENNY. *Obv.* The king's head, crowned, to the left, as the last coinage of David II. The sceptre is more frequently without the mullet-handle. ROBERTVS . REX. SCOTO, SCOTOR, SCOTTO, SCOTTOR, SCOTTORM, SCOTTORV *or* SCOTTORVM; one has ROBERTVS. *Or* ROBERTVS . D. G . REX . SC. *Rev.* A long single cross, with five-pointed mullets, pierced by cinquefoils, in each angle. For legend, the mint name of Dundee, Edinburgh, or Perth. The small B rarely occurs behind the head.

HALF-PENNY. *Obv.* Similar to the Penny. ROBERTVS . REX, *or* REX . S. *Rev.* The mint name. With exception of a unique piece of Roxburgh, Edinburgh is the only mint.

Weight and Fineness. As David II.'s third coinage.

Rarity. The Dundee pieces are extremely rare; the Penny unique. The Edinburgh Half-penny is rare; the Pennies of Edinburgh and Perth are common, the rest very common.

ROBERT III.

A.D. 1390—1406.

Denominations. Groat. Half-groat. Penny. Half-penny.

Fig. 14.—GROAT OF ROBERT III.

GROAT. *Obv.* The king's bust, full-face, and crowned, within a tressure of from six to nine arcs, extending on some all round; on others, terminating at the bust. The legend is divided by various ornamentations, and the tressures often terminate in trefoils or three pellets. On one, the m.m. a fleur-de-lis occurs, instead of the usual cross. They read ROBERTVS . DEI . GRA . REX . SCOTR, SCOTR, SCOTORV, SCOTORVM, SCOTTOR, SCOTTORVM, SCOTTORV, SCOTTORVM or SCOTTORVME. One has ROBERTV. Others, probably of a later date, from their legend and weight, have ROBERTVS . DEI . GRACIA . REX . SC, SCO, SCOT, SCOTOR or SCOTORV. These are more uncommon. Mr. Wingate figures one of Aberdeen weighing only $27\frac{1}{2}$ grs., which reads ROBERTVS . DEI . G . REX . SCOTORVM. *Rev.* A long single cross, dividing the double legendary circle into quarters; in each angle are *three pellets*. In the

outer circle, DNS . PTECTOR . MS . LIBATOR. MS *or* (sometimes) M. Many variations of the last two words occur, but these are rare.¹ One very rare variety reads DOMINVS. PROTECTOR . MEV. On some the legend on both sides is blundered, but this also seldom occurs. Groats were coined at Aberdeen, Dumbarton, Edinburgh, Perth, and Roxburgh. [*Fig. 14.*]

HALF-GROAT. *Obv.* Similar in every respect to the Groat, except only that the tressure has from six to eight arcs. ROBERTVS . DEI . G, GR *or* GRA . REX . SCO, SCTO, SCOT, SCOTO, SCOTOR, SCOTORY, SCOTRVM *or* SCOTORVM. One has D.G., and another omits the DEI before GRA. *Rev.* Also just like the Groat. In the outer circle DNS . PTECTOR , MS . LIBAT, LIBATO, LIBATOR *or* LIBERAT., *or* LBATOR *or* LIBATOR . M *or* MS. There are other blundered readings, but of rare occurrence. One reads DNS. PROTECTOR . MEVS. In the inner circle is the name of the mint, either Edinburgh or Perth.

PENNY. *Obv.* The king's bust, full-faced and crowned. *Rev.* A long single cross, dividing the legendary circle into quarters; three pellets in each angle. There are two types. No. 1 has *obv.* ROBERTVS . DEI . GRC., *or* ROBERT. DEI . GRACIA., and *rev.* REX . SCOTORVM. No. 2 has *obv.* ROBERTVS . REX . SCOT, SCOTOR *or* SCOTORVM.; *or* DEI. GRA . REX, *or* REX . S.; *or* DEI . REX . SCO., and *rev.* the name of the mint. They occur of Aberdeen, Edinburgh, and Perth.

¹ The following may be mentioned:—L., LEATOR., LIBERAT., and LIBERATOR.; LDATOR . M.; *or* LIBATR, LBATOR *or* LIBEATOR . MS.

HALF-PENNY. In all respects like the Penny, and also of two types. No. 1, *obv.* ROBERTVS . DEI . GRA., *rev.* REX .

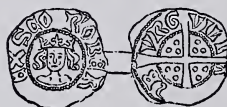


Fig. 15.—HALF-PENNY OF ROBERT III.

SCOTORVM. No. 2, ROBERTVS . REX . SC or SCO., *rev.* Mint name. One of Perth has ROBERTEVS . DE Edinburgh and Perth are the only mints. [*Fig.* 15.]

Weight. The Groats vary in weight from $27\frac{1}{2}$ up to 52 grs. The Half-groat is generally about 20 grs.; the Penny weighs up to 14 grs., and the Half-penny about 6. One of Edinburgh in my possession weighs $6\frac{1}{2}$, in fair condition. (See *Fig.* 15.)

Fineness. The Groat and Half-groat are as David I.'s, but the others are only 2 parts fine to 1 part alloy.

Rarity. The Groats, with seven and nine arcs in the tressure, of Edinburgh and Perth are quite common. The Edinburgh Half-groat is scarce. All the rest are very rare, most particularly the first type Penny, and the Half-pennies.

JAMES I.

A.D. 1406—1437.

Only Groats have been discovered of this king in fine silver, but it is very difficult to distinguish the silver from the small fine billon pieces.

GROAT. *Obv.* The king's bust, usually with bare shoulders, full-face and crowned. On his right side is a sceptre,



Fig. 16.—GROAT OF JAMES I.

which terminates very rarely in a star or open quatrefoil. Pieces of extreme rarity occur with the sceptre on his left side, or with the shoulders clothed. The bust is enclosed in a tressure of from seven to nine arcs. To the right of the neck the letter *ɾ* frequently occurs, while on the neck small crosses and fleurs-de-lis often appear, the words of the legend being usually divided by the same ornaments, which are a great characteristic of this coinage. Mr. Lindsay remarks that “the minute ornaments on the coins of James I., consisting principally of fleurs-de-lis trefoils, crosses, and pellets, are so numerous and varied, that scarcely two coins are exactly similar.” The usual legend is *IACOBVS . DEI . TRACIA . REX . SCOTORVM*. The last word, which very seldom has the *ɾ* doubled, is contracted in every way from plain *s* upwards. *ICOBVS* . and *GRACIA* . sometimes occur, the latter, or *TRACIA*, being very rarely contracted. Some few other blundered spellings are to be found. *Rev.* A long cross dividing the legends into quarters, with *fleurs-de-lis* and *three pellets* in alternate angles. Sometimes there is a fleur-de-lis on the centre of the cross.

The ornaments dividing the legends and in the quarters of the cross are as varied as they are on the obverse. The outer legend usually reads DNS. PTECTOR, PTECOTR or PTECOTOR. MS. + . LIBATOR., sometimes with the addition of M or MS. Other variations or blunders in the spelling, too many to be enumerated, are often found. The inner legend gives the name of the mint. One extremely rare type has the circles composed of annulets; another has the king's title on both sides. They were struck at Aberdeen, Edinburgh, Linlithgow, Perth, and Stirling.

Weight. They weigh from 30 to 36 grs.; one is known of 41.

Fineness. Not recorded.

Rarity. Those of Edinburgh are quite common; Perth and Linlithgow are rare; Stirling very rare. The Aberdeen Groat is unique. One of Stirling fetched £30 at Mr. Wingate's sale in 1875.

JAMES II.

A.D. 1438—1460.

Coinages. Three.

FIRST COINAGE.—Previous to 1451.

Denomination. Groat.

GROAT. These pieces resemble the Groats of James I., but differ, as Mr. Lindsay remarks, "in being of more simple but bolder workmanship, in having always the

words *Gracia* and *Liberat*, or *Liberator*, and the words separated by annulets." The bust is sometimes clothed, and does not always extend to the tressure, which has eight or nine arcs. The legend on the *Obv.* is IACOBVS. DEI . GRACIA . REX . SCO, SCOTO, SCOTOR or SCOTORVM. *Rev.* Also similar to the Groats of James I. In alternate angles of the cross are three pellets, and a fleur-de-lis. The legend in the outer circle is DNS . PTECTOR . MS. +. LIBERAT or LIBERATOR. The only mint is Edinburgh. (cf. *Fig.* 16.)

Large quantities of silver were coined into Pennies and Half-pennies by this king as well as James I. If any exist in *fine* silver with annulets between the words, they would belong to this coinage.

Weight. As James I.'s.

Fineness. Not recorded.

Rarity. A little scarcer than the Edinburgh Groats of James I.

SECOND COINAGE.—1451.

Denominations. Groat. Half-groat. Penny.

GROAT. *Obv.* Within a tressure, usually of nine arcs, the king's full-face and bare bust; he is crowned, but has no sceptre. Small ornaments often appear in the field. IACOBVS . DEI . GRA or GRACIA . REX . SCOTORVM, SCOT-
TORV or SCOTTORVM. M.m. a crown. *Rev.* A long cross dividing the legends into quarters; in alternate angles *three pellets, and a crown.* Small crosses, annulets, and quatrefoils sometimes occur among the pellets. The outer

legend is DNS . PTECTOR . MS . + LIBERATOR . MS. The last is very rarely omitted or contracted into M. On one PROTECTOR appears. The mints are Aberdeen, Berwick, Edinburgh, Perth, Roxburgh, and Stirling. M.m. usually a crown, rarely a cross.

HALF-GROAT. *Obv.* Similar to the Groat, with a tressure of nine arcs, and m.m. a cross. IACOB . DEI . GRACIA . REX . SCOTOR *or* SCOTTOR. *Rev.* Also similar. M.m. a crown. DNS . PTECTOR . MS . + LIBERATOR. The only mint is Edinburgh.

PENNY. Mr. Cochran-Patrick figures a Penny of Edinburgh of this coinage, which has a small cross on each side of the king's head, and one among the pellets in each angle of the reverse. M.m. a crown.

Weight of the Groat 59 grs.

„ Half-groat $29\frac{1}{2}$ „

„ Penny $14\frac{3}{4}$ „

Fineness. As David I.'s.

Rarity. The Edinburgh Groat is common; all the others are extremely rare; the Berwick Groat is unique. The Half-groat and Penny are also exceedingly rare.

THIRD COINAGE.

Denomination. Groat.

GROAT. *Obv.* Similar to the last coinage. The king's bust is *clothed*, within a tressure of nine arcs, which terminate at the points in fleurs-de-lis. The words are divided by small crosses. M.m. a cross moline. IACOBVS.

DEI . GRA . REX . SCOTTVM or SCOTTORVM. *Rev.* Also similar. DNS . PTECTOR . ME . LIBERATOR . ME . M.m. a cross moline. The only mint is Edinburgh.

Weight. 59 grs.

Fineness. As David I.'s.

Rarity. Very rare.

JAMES III.

A.D. 1460—1488.

Coinages. Six.

FIRST COINAGE.

Denominations. Groat. Penny. Half-penny. All of the Edinburgh mint.

GROAT. *Obv.* The king, full-faced and crowned, within a tressure of seven arcs, which does not extend under the bust. The words are divided by small crosses. IACOBVS. DEI . GRA . REX . SCOTORVM. M.m. a crown. *Rev.* A long cross with *three pellets* in each angle. DNS . PTECTOR. MS . + LIBERATOR . MS . M.m. a crown.

PENNY. *Obv.* The king's full-face and bust, crowned, in a circle. IACOBVS . D . GRACIA . R. *Rev.* A long cross and pellets. M.m. on both sides, a cross.

HALF-PENNY. *Obv.* Similar to the Penny. IACOVS. DEI . GRA . REX . SC. *Rev.* Also similar, with the same mint mark.

Weight and Fineness. Unrecorded.

Rarity. All extremely rare.

SECOND COINAGE.

Denomination. Groat. Struck at Berwick and Edinburgh.

GROAT. *Obv.* The king full-faced and crowned, within a tressure of from eight to ten arcs, which sometimes does not extend under the bust. On some pieces of Edinburgh the letter T occurs on the right side of the neck, and A on the left. These are the initials of Alexander Tod, the king's coiner. IACOBVS . D . GRA., or DEI. GR . REX . SCOTO or SCOTOR. M.m. a cross, or cross fourchée. *Rev.* A cross, with large blunt-pointed mullets of six points, and three pellets with an annulet between them, in alternate angles. DNS . PTECTOR . MS . + LIBATOR, LBATOR, LEBER or LIBERAT. It is a common characteristic of this coinage that the R is formed like a B, as we usually find it on the light Groats of his English contemporaries, Henry VI., and Edward IV., after 1470. One figured by Lindsay and Wingate with ordinary R's, has a small cross on each side of the neck, and one between the pellets instead of an annulet. It reads SCOTORVM. and LIBRTV. and probably belongs to the next coinage.

Weight and Fineness. Not recorded, but they seldom exceed 40 grs.

Rarity. Edinburgh Groats are common, except those

with T. A. which are very rare. Berwick Groats are extremely rare.

THIRD COINAGE.

Denominations. Groat. Half-groat. Penny.

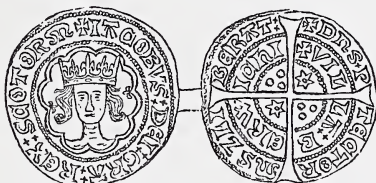


Fig. 17.—GROAT OF JAMES III.'S THIRD COINAGE.

GROAT. *Obv.* Similar to the last Groat, but of neater work. The king's bust is *enclosed* in a tressure of from seven to ten arcs; he sometimes wears a crown of five fleurs-de-lis of equal height, instead of the usual three. The words, as on the last Groat, are divided by small crosses. IACOBVS . DEI . GRA . REX . SCOTORM or SCOTORVM. One with D. GRA. has a z (*i. e.* &) after SCOTORVM, perhaps intimating the new addition of the Orkneys and Shetlands to the Scotch dominions in 1469. *Rev.* Also similar to the last Groat, but *no annulets* among the pellets, and *small* mullets. DNS . PTECTOR . MS . Z. LIBATO, LIBERAT, LIBERATV, LEBERATO, LIBRATO or LIBEATV. The mint mark on both sides is a cross. Groats were struck at Berwick and Edinburgh. [Fig. 17.]

HALF-GROAT. *Obv.* Similar to the Groat; the tressure has seven or eight arcs. IACOBVS . D., or DEI . GRA . REX . SCOT or SCOTORM. *Rev.* Also similar. DNS . PTECTOR or PER-

TECTOR . MS . Z . LIBERA, LIBERATO *or* LIBATVR . MS. They were also struck at Berwick and Edinburgh, and have m.m. a plain cross.

PENNY. *Obv.* The king's head, full-face, crowned. IACOBVS . DEI . GRA . REX . SO., *or* R. *Rev.* A long cross with three pellets and six-pointed mullets in alternate angles, with the name of the mint for legend. M.m. a plain cross. They only occur of Edinburgh.

Weight and Fineness. As the last coinage.

Rarity. The Edinburgh Groat is common, that of Berwick rather rare. The Half-groat of Berwick is very rare; the others are extremely rare.

FOURTH COINAGE.—1475.

Denominations. Groat. Half-groat. Penny. They were all struck at Edinburgh and all have m.m. a cross-crosslet. A Half-penny was ordered.

GROAT. *Obv.* Similar to the last, but the tressure, which has seven or eight arcs, does not usually extend under the bust. The king's crown is formed of *five fleurs-de-lis* of equal height. IACOBVS . DEI . GRA . REX . SCOTORM. The divisions between the words, when there are any, are dots. *Rev.* Similar to the last Groat, but the mullets have only five points. DNS . PTECTOR . MS . Z . LIBEATVR *or* LIBERTVR . MS. Sometimes MES. occurs.

HALF-GROAT. *Obv.* Similar to the Groat, but the tressure has seven arcs, and the crown four fleurs-de-lis. On some an I occurs above the crown, and one has in addi-

tion A at the right, and T at the left side of the neck. IACOBVS . DEI . GRA . REX . SCOTORM *or* SCOTORVM. *Rev.* Similar to the Groat. Some have an I on the centre of the cross. DNS . PTECTOR . MS . Z . LIBATVR . MS. The letters A. T. are the initials of Alexander Livingston and Thomas Tod, master moneyers.

PENNY. Those figured by Lindsay and Wingate seem to have the crown as on the last coinage, and the words divided by crosses. The m.m. is also a cross, so that it is difficult to see why they should not belong to the third coinage. They read IACOBVS . DEI . GRA . REX . S. They have, however, mullets of five points on the reverse.

<i>Weight</i> of the Groat	39·4 grs.
„ Half-groat	19·7 „
„ Penny	9·8 „

Fineness. As David I.'s.

Rarity. The Edinburgh Groat is quite common; the others very rare.

FIFTH COINAGE.—1483.

Denomination. Groat.

GROAT. *Obv.* Within a tressure of eight arcs, which extends only as far as the crown, the king, full-faced, wearing a crown of nine points. IACOBVS . DEI . GRA . REX . SCOTOR. *Rev.* Three pellets and a crown in alternate angles of the cross. DNS . PTECTOR . MEVS . ET . LI. The words of the legends are divided by small crosses. The mint is Edinburgh, and the m.m. a cross-crosslet.

Weight. $47\frac{1}{4}$ grs.

Fineness. As David I.'s.

Rarity. Extremely rare.

SIXTH COINAGE.—1485.

Denomination. Groat.

GROAT. *Obv.* The king, full-faced, wearing a crown composed of three fleurs-de-lis, in a tressure of from ten to twelve arcs, which does not extend under the bust. IACOBVS . DEI . GRACIA . REX . SCOT or SCOTO. *Rev.* In opposite angles of the cross, a crown and a fleur-de-lis; in the other two angles, three pellets joined together by an annulet. DNS . PTECT or PTECTO . MEVS . ET . LEB or LEBA . M.; one reads DNS . PROTOR . MEVM . ET . MEVOR. The legends are divided by small stars. On both sides is m.m. a cross-crosslet. They occur of Edinburgh only.

Weight and Fineness. As the fifth coinage.

Rarity. Extremely rare.

JAMES IV.

A.D. 1488—1514.

Coinages. Six.

FIRST COINAGE.—1488.

Denomination. Groat.

GROAT. *Obv.* The king, full-faced, wearing a crown of

five fleurs-de-lis, within a continuous tressure of twelve arcs. The words are divided by double annulets. IACOBVS. DI . GRA . REX . SCOTOR. M.m. a cross. *Rev.* A crown, and three pellets, with an annulet between them in alternate angles of the cross. DNS . PROTECTOR . MEVORVM. M.m. a cross-crosslet. Struck at Edinburgh.

Weight and Fineness. As James III.'s fifth coinage.

Rarity. Unique.

SECOND COINAGE.—1489.

Denominations. Groat. Half-groat.



Fig. 18.—GROAT OF JAMES IV.'s SECOND COINAGE.

GROAT. *Obv.* In a plain circle, the king, wearing a double-arched crown, turned *three-quarter face* to the left. A small privy mark, usually an annulet, often occurs in the field. IACOBVS . DEI. (rarely DE, DI or DIE.) GRACIA . REX . COTR, COTRV, COTTRV, COTTO, SCOTRV or SCOTORV. The words are divided by double annulets. Another type, reading scotorv., has the words divided by small stars or crosses. M.m. a cross. *Rev.* Exactly like the last Groat, with m.m. a cross-crosslet. The legend in the outer circle is spelt, or rather mis-spelt, in every

imaginable manner. DNS . PROTEOR., PROTETOR., &c. M. ET . ERATO. is a common reading. Some have MEVORVM. or MEVEORV. after *Protector*, as on the last coinage. One, with the stars on the obverse, has DNS . PROTECTOR . M . ET . LIBERAT . M. They were struck at Aberdeen and Edinburgh. [Fig. 18.]

HALF-GROAT. *Obv.* Similar to the Groat. Some without ornaments between the words have IACOBVS. (one reads AICOBVS.) DEI . GRACIA . REX . COT. The usual type has annulets between the words, and IACOBVS . DIE . GRACIA . REX. One occurs with IIAOBVS. *Rev.* Also similar. DNS . PROTECTOR, PROTETOR or PROCTOR . M . ET . E. The m.m. is a cross, sometimes only on the obverse. They were coined at Edinburgh only.

Weight of the Groat . . . $47\frac{1}{4}$ grs.

„ Half-groat . $23\frac{1}{8}$ „

Fineness. As David I.'s.

Rarity. The Edinburgh Groat is common; the Half-groat very rare. The Aberdeen Groat is extremely rare.

THIRD COINAGE.—1490.

Denominations. Groat. Half-groat. Both struck at Edinburgh.

GROAT. *Obv.* Like the first coinage, but with thirteen arcs in the tressure. IACOBVS . DI . GRA . REX . CO. *Rev.* Also similar, but with a fleur-de-lis on the centre of the cross. This mark, I think, decides this to be the third coinage, for by the Act of Feb. 1490, that coinage was to

have a *sign and token* to distinguish it from the first coinage. It reads DNS . PROTETOR . M . ET . ERATO.

HALF-GROAT. *Obv.* Similar to the Groat, but the crown has four fleurs-de-lis, and the tressure has ten arcs. IACOBVS . DI . GRA . REX . SCOTORVM . Q. *Rev.* Exactly like the Groat. DNS . PROTEETR . MEVS. M.m. on both sides a cross.

Weight and Fineness. As the second coinage.

Rarity. Both probably unique.

FOURTH COINAGE.

Denominations. Groat. Half-groat. Penny. All coined at Edinburgh.

GROAT. *Obv.* The king crowned, and full-face, in a tressure of seven or nine arcs. IACOBVS . DEI . GRA . REX . SCOTTORV or SCOTTORVM. M.m., on this side only, a crown. *Rev.* Mullets of five points, and three pellets in alternate angles of a cross fourchée. SALVV . FAC . POPVLV . TVV or TVVM . D or DNE.

HALF-GROAT. *Obv.* Similar to the Groat, with a tressure of seven arcs. IACOBVS . DEI . GRA . REX . SCOTTOR or SCOTTORV. *Rev.* Also similar. SALVV . FAC . POPVLVV . TV or TVV . DNE.

PENNY. *Obv.* The king's full-faced bust, crowned, in a circle. IACOBVS . DEI . GRA . REX . SCOTTO., or IABVS and SCOTTOR. *Rev.* A plain cross, with mullets and pellets in alternate angles. SALVV . FAC . PPLVV . TVV . DNE., or SALV . FAC . POP . TVV. M.m. on the obverse, a crown.

Weight of the Groat $47\frac{1}{4}$ grs.

„ Half-groat $23\frac{5}{8}$ „

„ Penny $11\frac{1}{16}$ „

Fineness. Probably 11 parts fine to 1 part alloy.

Rarity. The Groat is very rare, the others excessively rare. A Penny fetched £2 14s. at Mr. Lindsay's sale in 1867.

FIFTH COINAGE.

Denominations. Groat. Half-groat. All struck at Edinburgh.



Fig. 19.—Groat of JAMES IV.'s FIFTH COINAGE.

Groat. *Obv.* In all respects similar to the Groat of the last coinage. IACOBVS . DEI . GRA . REX . SCOTTORV. QT or QRA.; or SCOTOREVM., or SCOTTORVM. IIII. *Rev.* Also similar, with the legend divided by small stars. SALVV . FAC . POPVLV . TVV . DNE. Sometimes SALVVM., PPLVM., POPVLV., and TV. occur. Those with IIII. on the obverse have SALVVM . FAC . PPLVVM . TVVM . DNE. Mm. on the obverse, a crown. [Fig. 19.]

HALF-GROAT. *Obv.* As the Groat, with tressure of seven or nine arcs. IACOBVS . DEI . GRA . REX . SCOTTORV. IIII. *Rev.* Like the Groat. SALVV . FAC . POPVLVV . TV . DNE.

Weight. Not recorded.

Fineness. 11 parts fine silver to 1 part alloy.

Rarity. The Groat with QRA is somewhat scarce, the others are very rare. The Half-groat is of extreme rarity.

SIXTH COINAGE.

Denomination. Groat. Coined at Edinburgh.

GROAT. Obv. The king's bust, full-faced, and clothed; he is crowned and bearded, within a tressure of nine arcs. IACOBVS . 4 . DEI . GRA . REX . SCOTORV. M.m. a crown.
Rev. As the fourth coinage. EXVRGAT . DEVS . Z. DISSIPENTVR. The letters are Roman. This coin was probably a pattern.

Rarity. Excessively rare. One sold for £2 6s. at Mr. Martin's sale in 1859.

JAMES V.

A.D. 1514—1542.

Coinages. Three; all struck in Edinburgh.

FIRST COINAGE.

Denominations. Groat. Half-groat.

GROAT. Obv. The king's three-quarter face to the right, with a flat crown of five fleurs-de-lis, within a tressure of seven to nine arcs. IACOBVS . DEI . GRA . REX . SCO, SCOT,

SCOTOR, SCOTOR, SCOTORV or SCOTORVM. *Rev.* A cross with foliated ends, in alternate angles of which are thistle-heads and mullets of six points. The single legendary circle gives the mint name, VILLA . EDINBVR or EDINBVRGH. The m.m. on both sides is usually a cross, but a cross-crosslet occurs.

HALF-GROAT. *Obv.* Similar to the Groat. The tressure has seven, sometimes nine arcs. IACOBVS . DEI . GRA . R or REX.; or REX . S, SC, SCOTOR or SCOTORVM. *Rev.* Also similar to the Groat. M.m. a cross.

Weight. Not recorded, but they rarely exceed 33 grs. to the Groat.

Fineness. 11 parts fine to 1 alloy.

Rarity. The Groat is not uncommon, but the Half-groat is very rare.

SECOND COINAGE.—1525.

Denomination. Groat.

GROAT. *Obv.* In a circle the king's portrait in profile to the right; he wears a collared open coat, and a double-arched crown. The words are divided by two annulets. IACOBVS . 5 . DEI . GRA . REX . SCOTOR., or without 5. and with SCOTORV. *Rev.* The arms of Scotland, surmounting a cross fourchée. VILLA . EDINBVRGH or EDINBRUGH., the words being separated by two annulets. M.m. a St. Andrew's cross.

Weight. 43 grs.

Fineness. 5 parts fine silver to 1 part alloy.

Rarity. Without the numeral it is extremely rare, but with it is not uncommon.

THIRD COINAGE.—1527.

Denominations. Groat. One-third groat.



Fig. 20.—Groat of JAMES V.'s THIRD COINAGE, TYPE 1.

Groat. Two types. No. 1. *Obv.* Exactly like the last Groat, except that the king wears a single-arched crown. IACOBVS . 5 . DEI . GRA . REX . SCOTO, SCOTOR *or* SCOTORV. *Rev.* Also similar. OPPIDV *or* OPPIDVM . EDINBVRGI. The words are divided by two annulets or three dots. No m.m. [Fig. 20.]

No. 2. *Obv.* Like No. 1, but the king wears a closed coat. IACOBVS . 5 . DEI . GRA . REX . SCOTOR, SCOTORV *or* SCOTORVM. One reads IACBVS., another lacks the 5., and a third has SCOTORVRV. *Rev.* Similar to the second coinage. OPPIDV., seldom OPPIDVM . EDINBVRGI. There is no m.m., and the words are divided by three dots on both sides.

ONE-THIRD GROAT. *Obv.* Similar to the second type of Groat. IACOBVS . 5 . DEI . G, GR *or* GRA . R. SCOTO, SCOTOR *or* SCOTORV. One lacks the R. *Rev.* Also similar.

OPPIDV . EDINBURGI. The words on both sides are divided by colons.

Weight of the Groat 43 grs.

„ One-third groat . . . 14 $\frac{1}{3}$ „

Fineness. As the second coinage.

Rarity. Of the Groats, type 1 is very rare, but type 2 is quite common. The One-third is rare.¹

¹ As I have adopted an arrangement of my own for these two last coinages, I think it right to give my reasons for doing so. The records show that a Groat was ordered in 1525, and in 1527 a Groat with its divisions into thirds. I have taken the Groat reading *VILLA* to be the second coinage (1525), because that word occurs on the first and nearly all previous coinages; and because all subsequent coinages have *OPPIDVM*, which first appears in this reign, I have placed those with this reading posterior to it. This seems the most natural arrangement. I have separated the Groats with *OPPIDVM* (third coinage) into two types, the first resembling the second coinage in having annulets and an open coat. This was probably soon suppressed, as it is very rare, and succeeded by type 2, which, like the One-third Groat, has a closed coat and dots between the words. This Groat, as would be expected, is common, seeing that the contract of 1527 was to last ten years. No Two-thirds Groat exists, and the Third is rare. The chronological order of these two coinages is then as follows, according to my arrangement:—

II. *VILLA*; double-arched crown; open coat; annulets. (Lindsay's Fourth.)

IIIa. *OPPIDVM*; single-arched crown; open coat; annulets. (Lindsay's Third.)

IIIb. *OPPIDVM*; single-arched crown; closed coat; dots. (Lindsay's Second.)

I think this arrangement is corroborated by the increasing length of the legends; it at least removes Lindsay's difficulty of the coinage of 1527 being rarer than that of 1525, although extending over five times as many years.

MARY I.

A.D. 1542—1567.

The coins of Mary are divided into five classes, corresponding with the periods—1st, before her marriage with Francis; 2nd, during her marriage with him; 3rd, in her first widowhood; 4th, during her marriage with Henry, Lord Darnley; 5th, from Darnley's death to her dethronement in 1567. The first two classes may be further subdivided into different coinages. With this reign the Roman lettering is finally adopted.

CLASS I.

Coinages. Three.

FIRST COINAGE.

Denomination. Testoon.

TESTOON. *Obv.* The queen's head, crowned, to the right, in a double circle. MARIA . DEI . GRA . R. SCOTORVM. M.m. a rose. *Rev.* The arms of Scotland, crowned, between two mullets or cinquefoils, in a double circle. DA . PACEM . DOMINE . 1553. M.m. a cross.

Weight. $78\frac{3}{4}$ grs.

Fineness. 11 parts fine to 1 part alloy.

Rarity. The Testoon is very rare. A poor one sold for £3 10s. at Mr. Lindsay's sale in 1867. The finest known specimen fetched £31 10s. at the Bentham sale in 1838, and again £61 at Mr. Wingate's in 1875.

SECOND COINAGE.—1555.

Denominations. Testoon. Half-testoon.

TESTOON. *Obv.* The letter M. crowned, between two crowned thistle-heads; with no inner circle. MARIA . DEI . G . SCOTOR . REGINA . 1555. M.m. a cross, or cross potent. *Rev.* The arms of Scotland, surmounting a cross potent. DELICIE, DILICI *or* DILICIE . DNI . COR . HVMILE. One has HVMILIE.

HALF-TESTOON. *Obv.* Exactly similar to the Testoon. *Rev.* Also similar, but sometimes with an inner circle. DELICIE *or* DILICIE . DNI . COR . HVMILE.

Weight. The Testoon weighs 118 grs. and the Half in proportion.

Fineness. 3 parts fine to 1 part alloy.

Rarity. The Testoon is not uncommon, but the Half is very rare.

THIRD COINAGE.—1556—8.

Denominations. Testoon. Half-testoon.

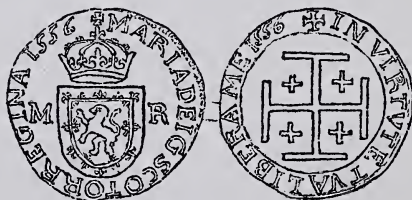


Fig. 21.—TESTOON OF MARY'S THIRD COINAGE, CLASS I.

TESTOON. *Obv.* Between the letters M. R., under which

are sometimes annulets, the arms of Scotland, crowned ; no inner circle. A very rare variety has an A below the R, the initial of John Achesoun, Master of the Mint. MARIA. DEI. (rarely D.) G. SCOTOR. REGINA. 1556, 1557 or 1558. M.m. a cross potent. *Rev.* A cross potent with plain crosses in the angles. IN. VIRTUTE. TVA. LIBERA. ME. 1556, 1557 or 1558. Sometimes VERTUTE occurs. M.m. a crown, rarely a cross potent. [*Fig. 21.*]

HALF-TESTOON. *Obv.* In all respects like the Testoon, except that a fleur-de-lis appears for m.m. *Rev.* Also exactly similar. One has VIRTVT. M.m. a crown.

Weight of the Testoon . . . 94 $\frac{1}{3}$ grs.

„ Half-testoon . . . 47 $\frac{1}{6}$ „

Fineness. As the first coinage.

Rarity. The Testoons are quite common, but the Half is rather scarce.

CLASS II.

Coinages. Two.

FIRST COINAGE.—1558—9.

Denominations. Testoon. Half-testoon.

TESTOON. *Obv.* The arms of Scotland, impaled with those of the Dauphin and Scotland in a plain shield, surmounting a cross potent. FRAN. ET. MA. D or DEI. G. R. R. SCOTO or SCOTOR. D. D. VIEN. M.m. a crown. *Rev.* The cipher F. M., crowned between two double-barred crosses. FECIT. VTRAQVE. VNVM. 1558 or 1559. M.m. a cross.

R.R . FRANCO . SCOTOR, SCOTORQ or SCOTOR'B. M.m. sometimes a cross. *Rev.* The cipher F. M., crowned, between a fleur-de-lis and thistle-head, both crowned. VICIT. LEO . DE . TRIBV . IVDA . 1560 or 1561. One has DD. for DE. Sometimes there is m.m. a St. Andrew's cross, or an anchor. [*Fig. 23.*]

HALF-TESTOON. *Obv.* Like the Testoon, with SCOTORQ or SCOTOR'B. M.m. sometimes a cross. *Rev.* Also similar. One figured in Lindsay, of which two specimens are known, bears the remarkable date 1565.

Weight and Fineness. As the last coinage of Class I.

Rarity. The Half-testoon is rare. The whole is rather common, except the strange pieces dated 1561, four specimens only of which I know to exist.

CLASS III.

Denominations. Testoon. Half-testoon.

TESTOON. *Obv.* The queen's head and bust to the left, wearing a widow's cap. In a scroll under the bust is the date 1561 or 1562. MARIA . DEI . GRA . SCOTORVM. REGINA. *Rev.* The arms of France half effaced by those of Scotland, in a plain shield, crowned, between two crowned M's. SALVVM . FAC . POPVLVM . TVVM . DOMINE. The readings DOMINI and SAALVVM occur. M.m. a cross.

HALF-TESTOON. *Obv.* In every respect similar to the Testoon. MARI or MARIA . DEI . GRA . SCOTORVM . REGINA. *Rev.* Also similar. SALVVM . FAC . POPVLVM . TVVM . DOMINE.

Weight and Fineness. As the last coinage of Class I.

Rarity. The Testoon of 1561 is rare, the others very rare, particularly the Half-testoon of 1562. A very fine Testoon fetched £9 at Mr. Lindsay's sale in 1867.

CLASS IV.

Denominations. Ryal. Two-thirds Ryal. One-third Ryal.

RYAL. *Obv.* The arms of Scotland, crowned, between two thistles, within a circle. MARIA . & . HENRIC . DEI . GRA . R . & . R . SCOTORV. *Rev.* A crowned yew-tree, up the stem of which a tortoise is creeping; across the tree is a scroll inscribed DAT . GLORIA . VIRES. The trunk divides the date 1565, 1566 or 1567. Outside the inner circle is the legend EXVRGAT . DEVS . & . DISSIPENT^R INIMICI . EI'. M.m. a thistle.



Fig. 24.—TWO-THIRDS RYAL OF MARY AND HENRY.

TWO-THIRDS RYAL. *Obv.* Exactly as the Ryal. *Rev.* Also similar, and with the same dates, but DIVS. and INIMCI. occur. [Fig. 24.]

ONE-THIRD RYAL. *Obv.* Similar to the Ryal; but ET between the words, and SCOTORVM. One has HENRICVS. *Rev.* Also similar, but ET and EIVS. One reads DISSIPENTVR. and EI. The dates are 1565 or 1566.

Weight of the Ryal	.	.	472½ grs.
„ Two-thirds	.	315	„
„ One-third.	.	157½	„

Fineness. 11 parts fine to 1 part alloy.

Rarity. The Ryals of 1565 and 1566 are quite common; both divisions of 1565, and the two-thirds of 1566, are scarce. The others are extremely rare.

The coins of this and the next class go by the name of Cruickston Dollars, either from the estate of Cruickston having belonged to Lord Darnley, or because the tree on the reverse is supposed to represent the famous yew-tree which grew there.

CLASS V.

Denominations. Ryal. Two-thirds Ryal. One-third Ryal.

RYAL. *Obv.* Exactly like the last Ryal. MARIA . DEI. GRA . SCOTORV or SCOTORVM . REGINA. *Rev.* Also exactly similar, with the date 1567. EXVRGAT . DEVS . & DISSIPENT^r INIMICI . EI'.

TWO-THIRDS RYAL. In every respect like the Ryal.

ONE-THIRD RYAL. *Obv.* Like the Ryal. MARIA . DEI. GRA . SCOTORVM . REGINA. *Rev.* Also similar. EXVRGAT . DEVS . & . DISSIPENT^r INIMICI . EI' . 1567.; or ET., EIVS., and 1566.

Weight and Fineness. As the last class.

Rarity. The Ryal and Two-thirds are rather uncommon, the One-third is extremely rare.

JAMES VI.

A.D. 1567—1625.

Periods. The coinages of this king may be divided into two distinct periods, which comprise respectively—I., the pieces struck by him as king of Scotland, and—II., those struck after his accession to the throne of England in 1603.

PERIOD I.

Coinages. Eight. 1st, 1567; 2nd, 1572; 3rd, 1578; 4th, 1581; 5th, 1582; 6th, 1591; 7th, 1593; 8th, 1601.

FIRST COINAGE.

Denominations. Sword Dollar or Thirty-shilling piece. Two-thirds Sword Dollar. One-third Sword Dollar.

SWORD DOLLAR. *Obv.* The arms of Scotland, crowned, between the letters I. R., both crowned, within a circle. IACOBVS . 6 . DEI . GRATIA . REX . SCOTORVM. One has I. between *Gratia* and *Rex*. *Rev.* A sword erect, with a crown on the point; on one side is a hand pointing to the value xxx . on the other. The sword divides the date 1567, -68, -69, -70, or -71. One mentioned by Wingate has

the extraordinary date 1561. The legend is PRO . ME. SI . MEREOR . IN . ME.

TWO-THIRDS DOLLAR. *Obv.* Just like the Dollar. *Rev.* Also similar, and with the same dates, 1567 to 1571. The value xx . to the right of the sword.

ONE-THIRD DOLLAR. *Obv.* As the Dollar. *Rev.* Also similar, with the value x . and the dates 1567, -68, -69, -71.

<i>Weight</i> of the Sword Dollar	.	.	472½ grs.
„ Two-thirds Dollar	.	315	„
„ One-third Dollar	.	157½	„

Fineness. 11 parts fine to 1 part alloy.

Rarity. Sword Dollars are plentiful; the Two-thirds is common, and the One-third rather less common.

SECOND COINAGE.

Denominations. Noble or Half-merk. Half-noble.

NOBLE. *Obv.* Within a circle the arms of Scotland crowned, between 6 and 8. IACOBVS . 6 . DEI . GRATIA. REX . SCOTORVM. *Rev.* An ornamented cross foliated, with an open centre in which is a star of five points; in alternate angles of the cross are crowns and thistle-heads. SALVVM . FAC . POPVLVM . TVVM . DNE . 1572, 1573, 1574, 1575, 1577 or 1580. M.m. a cross.

HALF-NOBLE. *Obv.* Exactly like the Noble, but the arms between 3 and 4. *Rev.* Also similar, with the dates 1572, 1573, 1577.

<i>Weight</i> of the Noble	.	.	105 grs.
„ Half-noble	.	52½	„

Fineness. Only 1 part of silver to 1 of alloy till 1576, when it was raised to 2 parts fine to 1 alloy.

Rarity. The Noble is not uncommon; the Half is rather scarce.

THIRD COINAGE.

Denominations. Double-merk or Thistle Dollar. Merk.

DOUBLE-MERK. *Obv.* The arms of Scotland, crowned. IACOBVS . 6 . DEI . G . REX . SCOTORVM. *Rev.* A thistle with large leaves between the letters I. R. NEMO . ME . IMPVNE . LACESSET . 1578, 1579 or 1580. M.m. a crown. There is no inner circle on either side.

MERK. Similar to the Double-merk in every respect, with the date 1580.

Weight of the Double-merk . . . 343½ grs.

„ Merk . . . 171¾ „

Fineness. 11 parts fine to 1 part alloy.

Rarity. The Double-merk is very rare; the Merk extremely rare. A Double-merk sold for £2 6s. at Mr. Lindsay's sale in 1867, while one fetched £21 10s. at Mr. Wingate's in 1875.

FOURTH COINAGE.

Denominations. Sixteen-shilling piece. Eight-shilling piece. Four-shilling piece. Two-shilling piece.

SIXTEEN-SHILLING PIECE. *Obv.* The arms of Scotland, crowned, in an inner circle, composed of a fine line. IACOBVS . 6 . DEI . GRATIA . REX . SCOTORVM. *Rev.* A thistle

with small leaves between the letters I. R., under a crown. NEMO . ME . IMPVNE . LACESSET . 1581. No m.m. or inner circle.

EIGHT-SHILLING PIECE. *Obv.* Like the Sixteen-shilling piece, but with no inner circle. IACOBVS . 6 . DEI . GRATIA . REX . SCOTORVM. *Rev.* Exactly similar.

FOUR-SHILLING PIECE. *Obv.* As the Eight-shilling piece, but SCOTOR. *Rev.* Also similar.

TWO-SHILLING PIECE. *Obv.* Similar to the Eight-shilling piece, but DEI . G . REX . SCOTORVM., or DEI . GRATIA . REX . SCOTOR. *Rev.* Also similar, but with m.m. a cross.

Weight. Unrecorded.

Fineness. As the last coinage.

Rarity. All extremely rare. An Eight-shilling piece brought £10 at the Forster sale in 1868, while £36 was realized at Mr. Wingate's in 1875, and at this latter sale a Four-shilling piece also sold for £36.

FIFTH COINAGE.

Denominations. Forty-shilling piece. Thirty-shilling piece. Twenty-shilling piece. Ten-shilling piece.

FORTY-SHILLING PIECE. *Obv.* The king's bust in armour to the left; he is crowned, and bears a sword erect in his right hand. There is an inner circle on both sides. IACOBVS . 6 . DEI . GRATIA . REX . SCOTORVM. *Rev.* The arms of Scotland, crowned, dividing the letters I. R., and below them the value, XL. s. The legend is HONOR . REGIS . IVDICIUM . DILIGIT . 1582.

THIRTY-SHILLING PIECE. *Obv.* Exactly similar to the Forty-shilling piece. *Rev.* Also similar, but xxx. s., and the dates 1582, 1583, 1584.

TWENTY-SHILLING PIECE. *Obv.* Like the Forty-shilling piece. *Rev.* Also similar, but xx. s., and the dates 1582, 1583, 1584.

TEN-SHILLING PIECE. *Obv.* Similar to the Forty-shilling piece; one reads GRAATIA. *Rev.* Also similar, but x. s., and the dates 1582, 1583.

Weight of the 40-shilling piece . . .	472½ grs.
„ 30-shilling piece . . .	354⅓ „
„ 20-shilling piece . . .	236¼ „
„ 10-shilling piece . . .	118⅓ „

Fineness. 11 parts fine to 1 of alloy.

Rarity. The Forty-shilling piece is of the highest rarity. The Thirty and Twenty-shilling pieces are quite common; the Ten-shillings somewhat scarcer. At Mr. Martin's sale in 1859 a Forty-shilling piece sold for £20, and at Mr. Wingate's, in 1875, one realized £85.

SIXTH COINAGE.

Denominations. Balance Half-merk. Balance Quarter-merk.

BALANCE HALF-MERK. *Obv.* Between two thistle-heads the arms of Scotland, crowned. IACOBVS . 6 . D . G . R. SCOTORVM . 1591, 1592, 1593 or 1594. *Rev.* A balance, behind which is a sword. HIS . DIFFERT . REGE . TYRAN- NVS. There is an inner circle, and m.m. generally a cinque-foil on both sides.

BALANCE QUARTER-MERK. Like the Half-merk in every respect.

Weight of the Half-merk 71 $\frac{3}{5}$ grs.

„ Quarter-merk 35 $\frac{4}{5}$ „

Fineness. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ parts fine to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ parts of alloy.

Rarity. The Half-merk is scarce, and the Quarter-merk very rare. Pieces of 1593 or 1594 are especially rare.

SEVENTH COINAGE.

Denominations. Ten-shilling piece. Five-shilling piece. Thirty-penny piece. Twelve-penny piece.

TEN-SHILLING PIECE. *Obv.* The king's bust in armour, bare-headed, to the right. IACOBVS . 6 . D . G . R . SCOTO-RVM. One has IACOBS. *Rev.* A three-headed, leaved thistle, with a crown above. NEMO . ME . IMPVNE . LACES-SIT . 1593, 1594, 1598 or 1599. One reads LACESSI. M.m. on both sides, a quatrefoil.

FIVE-SHILLING PIECE. *Obv.* Exactly like the Ten-shilling piece. *Rev.* Also like it, with the dates 1593, 1594, 1595, 1598, 1599.

THIRTY-PENNY PIECE. Similar to the Ten-shillings in all respects, except that one has SCOTORV, and another no m.m. on the obverse. The dates which occur are 1594, 1595, 1598, 1599, 1601. One with the latter date has m.m. a cross on the reverse.

TWELVE-PENNY PIECE. *Obv.* Like the Ten-shilling piece, but a pellet behind the head. *Rev.* Also similar, with the dates 1594, 1595, 1596.

<i>Weight</i> of the 10-shilling piece . .	94½ grs.
„ 5-shilling piece . .	47¼ „
„ 30-penny piece . .	23⅝ „
„ 12-penny piece . .	11⅓ „

Fineness. 11 parts fine to 1 part alloy.

Rarity. The Ten-shillings is common; the Five-shillings and Thirty-penny piece scarcer. The Twelve-penny piece is extremely rare.

EIGHTH COINAGE.

Denominations. Thistle Merk. Half-thistle Merk. Quarter-thistle Merk. Eighth-thistle Merk.

THISTLE MERK. *Obv.* The arms of Scotland, with a large crown above, extending through the inner circle. IACOBVS . 6 . D . G . R . SCOTORVM. *Rev.* A leaved thistle, crowned. REGEM . IOVA . PROTEGIT . 1601., 1602., 1603., or 1604.

HALF-MERK. *Obv.* Like the Merk. *Rev.* Also similar, with the dates 1601, 1602, and 1603.

QUARTER-MERK. Similar to the Half-merk in every respect, and with the same dates.

EIGHTH-MERK. Same type as the Merk, with the dates 1601 and 1602.

<i>Weight</i> of the Merk	105 grs.
„ Half-merk	52½ „
„ Quarter-merk	26¼ „
„ Eighth-merk	13⅓ „

Fineness. 11 parts fine to 1 part alloy.

Rarity. The Merk is quite common, its division a little scarcer.

PERIOD II.

Coinages. Two.

FIRST COINAGE.

Issued in Feb., 1605, in accordance with a proclamation dated Nov. 16, 1604.

Arms. As those of the next coinage, except that the English and French arms occupy the first and fourth quarters, those of Scotland being placed in the second quarter.

Denominations. Sixty-shilling piece. Thirty-shilling piece. Twelve-shilling piece. Six-shilling piece. Two-shilling piece. Shilling. Half-shilling.

SIXTY-SHILLING PIECE. *Obv.* The king on horseback to the right, holding a sword in his right hand. On the caparison of the horse there is a crowned thistle-head. IACOBVS . D . G . MAG . BRIT . FRAN . & . HIB . REX. *Rev.* The royal arms in a garnished shield. QVÆ . DEVS . CONIVNXIT . NEMO . SEPARET. On both sides there is a thistle-head for m.m.

THIRTY-SHILLING PIECE. In every respect like the Sixty-shilling piece.

TWELVE-SHILLING PIECE. *Obv.* The king's bust to the right, with XII. for the value behind the head. He wears the Scotch crown, which has a fleur-de-lis between two crosses; and this, with the thistle m.m., constitutes the

difference between the Scotch Twelve-shilling piece and the English Shilling, the English crown having a cross between two fleurs-de-lis. IACOBVS . D . G . MAG . BRIT. FRAN . ET . HI or HIB . REX. *Rev.* The royal arms as on the crown in a plain shield. QVÆ . DEVS . CONIVNXIT . NEMO . SEPARET. M.m. a thistle-head on both sides.

SIX-SHILLING PIECE. *Obv.* Like the Twelve-shilling piece, but VI. behind the head. *Rev.* Also similar, but the date is placed above the shield.

TWO-SHILLING PIECE. *Obv.* A rose, crowned with the English crown. I : D : G : ROSA SINE SPINA. *Rev.* A thistle, crowned. TVEATVR VNITA DEVS. M.m. a thistle-head on each side.

SHILLING. Exactly like the Two-shilling piece, except that the rose and thistle are not crowned.

HALF-SHILLING. *Obv.* A rose. *Rev.* A thistle. No m.m. or legend.

	Grs.		English. s. d.
Weight of the 60-shilling piece,	$464\frac{1}{3}\frac{6}{1}$	; current for	5 0
„ 30-shilling piece,	$232\frac{8}{3}\frac{1}{1}$	„	2 6
„ 12-shilling piece,	$92\frac{2}{3}\frac{8}{1}$	„	1 0
„ 6-shilling piece,	$46\frac{1}{3}\frac{4}{1}$	„	0 6
„ 2-shilling piece,	$15\frac{1}{3}\frac{5}{1}$	„	0 2
„ Shilling,	$7\frac{2}{3}\frac{3}{1}$	„	0 1
„ Half-shilling,	$3\frac{2}{3}\frac{7}{1}$	„	0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$

Fineness. 11 parts fine to 1 part alloy.

Rarity. All scarce.

SECOND COINAGE.

By proclamation, dated Dec. 9, 1609.

Arms. Four grand quarters. First and fourth, *Or*, a lion rampant, *gules*, within a double tressure of the same, fleurée and counter-fleurée—for Scotland. Second grand quarter, quarterly, first and fourth, *Azure*, three fleurs-de-lis, *or*—for France. Second and third, *Gules*, three lions passant guardant, *or*—for England. Third grand quarter, *Azure*, a harp, *or*, stringed argent—for Ireland. This distribution is observed on all subsequent Scotch coins.

Denominations. Sixty-shilling piece. Thirty-shilling piece. Twelve-shilling piece. Six-shilling piece. The smaller coins of the last coinage continued unaltered.

SIXTY-SHILLING PIECE. *Obv.* The king on horseback, with a sword in his right hand, riding to the right; on the caparison of the horse is a crowned thistle-head. IACOBVS. D. G. MAG. BRIT. FRAN. & . HIB. REX. *Rev.* In a garished shield, the royal arms. QVÆ. DEVS. CONIVNXIT. NEMO. SEPARET. M.m. a thistle-head on both sides.

THIRTY-SHILLING PIECE. Exactly like the Sixty-shilling piece in every respect.

TWELVE-SHILLING PIECE. *Obv.* The king's bust, crowned, to the right, with the value XII. behind the head. IACOBVS. D. G. MAG. BRIT. FRAN. & . HIB. REX. *Rev.* The royal arms in a plain shield. QVÆ. DEVS. CONIVNXIT. NEMO. SEPARET. M.m. a thistle-head on both sides.

SIX-SHILLING PIECE. *Obv.* Like the Twelve-shilling

piece, but **VI.** behind the head. *Rev.* Also similar, but with the date 1622 over the shield. One, probably unique, in my possession has the date 1613.

Weight, Currency, and Fineness. As the last coinage.

Rarity. The Thirty-shilling piece is not uncommon; the Twelve-shilling piece is rare; the Sixty-shilling and the Six-shilling pieces, especially the latter, are extremely rare.

CHARLES I.

A.D. 1625—1649.

Coinages. Five. 1st, 1625; 2nd, 1636; 3rd, January, 1637; 4th, October, 1637; 5th, 1642.

FIRST COINAGE.—1625.

Denominations. Crown or Three-pound piece. Half-crown or Thirty-shilling piece. Twelve-shilling piece. Six-shilling piece or Sixpence. Two-shilling piece or Twopence. Shilling or Penny. Half-shilling or Half-penny.

THREE-POUND PIECE. *Obv.* Exactly like the last Sixty-shilling piece of James VI. CAROLVS . D . G . MAG . BRIT . FRAN . & . HIB . REX. *Rev.* Also exactly similar, this coinage only differing from James' in the sovereign's name.

THIRTY-SHILLING PIECE. In all respects like the Three-pound piece.

TWELVE-SHILLING PIECE. *Obv.* Similar to James VI.'s

last Twelve-shilling piece, except in reading CAROLVS. *Rev.* Also exactly similar.

SIX-SHILLING PIECE. *Obv.* Like the Twelve-shilling piece, but the value VI. behind the bust. *Rev.* Also similar, with the date 1627, 1632 or 1633 above the shield.

TWO-SHILLING PIECE. *Obv.* Exactly like James VI.'s Two-shilling piece. C . D . G . ROSA . SINE . SPINA. *Rev.* Also similar.

SHILLING. Like the Two-shilling piece, except that the rose and thistle are not crowned.

HALF-SHILLING. Not to be distinguished from James VI.'s.

Weight, Currency, and Fineness. As James VI.'s last coinage.

Rarity. The Twelve-shilling piece is rare; the Six-shilling and Three-pound pieces are extremely rare, while the Thirty-shilling piece is not uncommon. The smaller pieces are very scarce. At Mr. Ferguson's sale in 1851, a Three-pound and a Thirty-shilling piece fetched together £5 2s. 6d. A Three-pound piece brought £1 8s. at Mr. Cuff's sale in 1854.

SECOND COINAGE.—1636.

Denominations. Half-merk. Forty-penny piece. Twenty-penny piece. This coinage was struck with the hammer, which easily distinguishes it from the fourth.

HALF-MERK. *Obv.* The king's bust, crowned, to the left, extending to the edge of the coin. Behind the head is

the value VI. 8. CAROLVS . D . G . SCOT . ANG . FR . & . HIB . R. The legend commences from the bottom. *Rev.* In a plain shield the Royal arms, crowned. CHRISTO . AVSPICE . REGNO.

FORTY-PENNY PIECE. *Obv.* Similar to the Half-merk, but XL., the value, behind the head. CAR . D . G . SCOT . AN or ANG . FR . & . HI or HIB . R. *Rev.* A leaved thistle, crowned. SALVS . REIPVB . SVPREMA . LEX . ; or SALVS REIP . SVPR . LEX. One has REX for LEX.

TWENTY-PENNY PIECE. *Obv.* The king's bust, crowned, to the left, in a circle, and XX. behind the head. The legend commences at the top. CAR . D . G . SCOT . ANG . FR or FRA . ET or & . HIB . R. *Rev.* A leaved thistle crowned. IVST or IVSTITIA . THRONVM . FIRMAT. One has IVSTITIV . THRONVM . FIRMAT. Another blundered specimen reads CAR . D . G . SCOT . ANGO . FR . HIB . RE., and ISIIAM . RNVN . FIRMAR.

Weight of the Half-merk $51\frac{3}{4}$ grs. (very nearly).

„ Forty-penny piece . $25\frac{7}{8}$ „ „

„ Twenty-penny piece $12\frac{1}{2}$ „ „

Fineness. As James IV.'s last coinage.

Rarity. The Half-merk is scarce, but the others are common.

THIRD COINAGE.—JANUARY, 1637.

Denominations. Twelve-shilling piece. Six-shilling piece.

TWELVE-SHILLING PIECE. *Obv.* The king's bust, to

the left, crowned, within a circle. The legend commences at the top. CAROLVS . D . G . MAG *or* MAGN . BRIT *or* BRITAN . FR *or* FRAN . & *or* ET . HIB . REX. The value XII. is behind the bust. M.m. a thistle. *Rev.* The arms in a plain shield, crowned, between the letters C. R., both crowned. QVÆ . DEVS . CONIVNXIT . NEMO . SEPARET. M.m. a thistle or a circle. Both on this and other coinages the small letters B or F occur with the mint mark under the bust, or elsewhere; these are the initials of Nicholas Briot and George Foulis, chief officers of the mint.

SIX-SHILLING PIECE. *Obv.* Like the Twelve-shilling piece, but the value VI. behind the head. CAROLVS . D . G . MAG . BRIT . FR *or* FRAN . ET . HIB . REX. M.m. a thistle, or none. *Rev.* Two types. No. 1 has the crown passing through the inner circle, as on the Twelve-shilling piece. No m.m. On No. 2 the crown is within the circle. M.m. a thistle. QVÆ . DEVS . CONIVNXIT . NEMO . SEPARET. on both types. One has SEP.

This coinage was engraved by Briot, and struck with the mill.

Weight, Currency, and Fineness. As James VI.'s last coinage.

Rarity. Not uncommon.

FOURTH COINAGE.—OCTOBER, 1637.

Denominations. Sixty-shilling piece. Thirty-shilling piece. Twelve-shilling piece. Six-shilling piece. Half-merk. Forty-penny piece. Twenty-penny piece. Of these

the Sixty and Six-shilling pieces were not ordered till 1639. They were engraved and milled by Briot.

SIXTY-SHILLING PIECE. *Obv.* The king on horseback, to the left, with a drawn sword in his right hand. Sometimes there is ground under the horse. CAROLVS . D . G . MAGN . BRITANN . FRANC . ET . HIBERN . REX. M.m. a thistle, with a small B sometimes above it. *Rev.* A gar-nished shield, crowned, containing the royal arms. QVÆ . DEVS . CONIVNXIT . NEMO . SEPARET. Some have m.m. a thistle-head with B above it.

THIRTY-SHILLING PIECE. *Obv.* Similar to the Sixty-shilling piece, in all respects. CAROLVS . D . G . MAG or MAGN . BRIT or BRITAN . FRAN . ET . HIB . REX. M.m. a thistle or anemone. *Rev.* Also similar. M.m. a thistle with or without the B.

TWELVE-SHILLING PIECE. *Obv.* The king's bust, crowned, to the left, extending through the inner circle to the edge. The legend commences at the bottom. Behind the head is the value XII. CAR . D . G . MAG . BRIT or BRITAN . FR or FRAN . ET . HIB . REX. *Rev.* The arms in plain shield, crowned, between the letters C. R., both crowned. QVÆ . DEVS . CONIVNXIT . NEMO . SEPARET.

SIX-SHILLING PIECE. *Obv.* Like the Twelve-shilling piece, but VI. behind the head. CAR . D . G . MAG . BRIT . FRAN . ET . HIB . REX. *Rev.* Also similar in all respects. One has nothing at the sides of the shield, and another has crowned lozenges.

HALF-MERK. *Obv.* Like the Twelve-shilling piece, but VI. 8. behind the head. There is a small B under the bust.

CAR . D . G . SCOT . ANG . FR . ET . HIB . R. *Rev.* Also similar. CHRISTO . AVSPICE . REGNO. Above the crown is a small B.

FORTY-PENNY PIECE. *Obv.* As the Half-merk, but XL. behind the head. CAR . D . G . SCOT . ANG . FR . ET . HIB . R. A small B under the bust. *Rev.* A leaved thistle crowned. SALVS . REIPVB . SVPREMA . LEX. One has c and R, crowned, on either side of the thistle. Another reads REIPVBLICE.

TWENTY-PENNY PIECE. Two types. No. 1, *obv.*, like the Forty-penny piece, but XX. behind the head. CAR . D . G . SCOT . ANG . FR or FRA . & or ET . HIB . R. Some have a small B under the bust. *Rev.* A leaved thistle crowned. IVSTITIA . THRONVM . FIRMAT. An extremely rare type had c. R., crowned, on either side of the thistle. No. 2, *obv.*, similar to No. 1, but CAR . D . G . MAG . BR . FR . ET . HI or HIB . R or REX. Some have FR. for BR. *Rev.* Also similar, but IVST . THRONVM . FIRMAT.

Weight of the Sixty-shilling piece .	}	As the first coinage.
„ Thirty-shilling piece		
„ Twelve-shilling piece		
„ Six-shilling piece .		
„ Half-merk . . .	}	As the second coinage.
„ Forty-penny piece .		
„ Twenty-penny piece.		

Currency and Fineness. As the last coinage but one of James VI.

Rarity. The Sixty-shilling piece and Half-merk are

rare; the others are not uncommon. Sixty-shilling pieces fetched £1 2*s.* and £1 7*s.* at Mr. Cuff's sale in 1854.

FIFTH COINAGE.—1642.

Denominations. Three-shilling piece. Two-shilling piece.

THREE-SHILLING PIECE. *Obv.* The king's bust, crowned, to the left, in an inner circle, with a thistle behind the head. CAR . D . G . SCOT . ANG . FRAN . & . HIB . R. *Rev.* The royal arms in a plain shield, crowned. SALVS . REIP. SVPR . LEX. M.m. a thistle-head.

TWO-SHILLING PIECE. *Obv.* The king's bust, crowned, to the left, with II. behind the head. CAR . D . G . SCOT. AN or ANG . FR or FRAN . & . HIB . R.; or CAR . D . G . MAG. BRIT . FRAN . ET . HIB . R. *Rev.* The arms of Scotland crowned. IVST . THRONVM . FIRMAT. One has REMAT.

Weight of the Three-shilling piece, $23\frac{1}{4}$ grs. (very nearly).

„ Two-shilling piece, $15\frac{1}{2}$ „ „

Fineness. As James VI.'s last coinage but one.

Rarity. The Three-shilling piece is very rare; the Two-shilling piece is not uncommon.

CHARLES II.

Restored 1660. D. 1684.

Coinages. Two. 1st, 1664—75; 2nd, 1675—82. The English crown is used on all Charles II.'s silver coins.

FIRST COINAGE.

Denominations. Four-merk piece. Double-merk. Merk. Half-merk.

FOUR-MERK PIECE. *Obv.* The king's bust, laureated, and in armour to the *right*. Some have a thistle, or F, (the initial of John Falconer, warden of the mint) under the bust, some the thistle above the head and F below CAROLVS . II . DEI . GRA. *Rev.* The arms arranged cross-wise in four shields, which contain, 1st and 3rd, the arms of Scotland; 2nd, the arms of France and England, quarterly; 4th, the arms of Ireland. In each angle of the cross are two linked c's, crowned, and in the centre the value, LIII. 4. MAG . BR or BRI . FRA . ET . HIB . REX. 1664, 65, 70, 73, 74, or 75.

TWO-MERK PIECE. *Obv.* Similar to the Four-merk piece, but the thistle does not appear above the head. *Rev.* Also similar, with XXVI. 8. for the value, and the dates 1664, 70, 73, 74, or 75.

MERK. *Obv.* Like the Four-merk piece, but usually a thistle under the bust. *Rev.* Also similar. The value, XIII. 4. in the centre of the cross. The dates are from 1664 to 1675 all inclusive.

HALF-MERK. *Obv.* Just like the Merk, with a thistle under the bust. *Rev.* Like the Merk, but the value VI. 8. The dates which occur are 1664, 65, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 75.

Weight of the Four-merk piece 429 grs. (very nearly).

„	Double-merk	. 214 $\frac{1}{2}$	„	„
„	Merk . . .	. 107 $\frac{1}{4}$	„	„
„	Half-merk . . .	. 53 $\frac{5}{8}$	„	„

Currency. The Merk was current for 13s. 4d. Scotch, (13 $\frac{1}{3}$ d. English).

Fineness. 11 parts fine to 1 part alloy.

Rarity. The Merk and Half-merk are quite common, the Two-merks is not uncommon, but the Four-merks is scarce. It is hard to obtain them in good condition. A Four-merk piece fetched £1 11s. at Mr. Cuff's sale in 1854.

SECOND COINAGE.

Denominations. Dollar. Half-dollar. Quarter-dollar. Eighth-dollar. Sixteenth-dollar.

DOLLAR. *Obv.* The king's bust, laureated and draped, to the left. Below the bust to the left is a small F. CAROLVS . II . DEI . GRA. *Rev.* The arms arranged cross-wise in four crowned shields, which contain—1st, the arms of Scotland; 2nd, the arms of England; 3rd, the arms of France; 4th, the arms of Ireland. In each angle of the cross is a leaved thistle, and in the centre two linked c's. SCO . ANG . FR . ET . HIB . REX . 1676, 79, 80, 81, or 82.

HALF-DOLLAR. *Obv.* Exactly like the Dollar. *Rev.* Also similar, with the dates 1675, 76, or 81.

QUARTER-DOLLAR. Just as the Dollar in every respect, and with every date from 1675 to 1681 inclusive.

ONE-EIGHTH DOLLAR. Exactly similar to the Dollar. The dates which occur on it are 1676, 77, 79, 80, 81, 82.

ONE-SIXTEENTH DOLLAR. *Obv.* Similar to the Dollar, without F. under the bust. *Rev.* A St. Andrew's cross, with a crown in the centre. In the first angle there is a thistle; in the second, a rose; in the third, a lis; and in the fourth, a harp. ANG. SCO. FEA. ET. HIB. REX. 1677, 79, 80, or 81.

	grs. (very nearly).		s.	d.
Weight of the Dollar . . .	429;	current for	53	4
„ Half-dollar . . .	214½	„	26	8
„ Quarter-dollar . . .	107¼	„	13	4
„ Eighth-dollar . . .	53⅛	„	6	8
„ Sixteenth-dollar . . .	26⅙	„	3	4

Fineness. As the first coinage.

Rarity. The Dollar, its Half, and Eighth are not uncommon, the other two divisions are still commoner, but none are very easily obtainable in fine condition. A Dollar fetched £3 18s., at Mr. Cuff's sale, in 1854; and a Half-dollar, £1 5s., at the same sale.

JAMES VII.

A.D. 1684—1688.

Denominations. Forty-shilling piece. Ten-shilling piece.

FORTY-SHILLING PIECE. *Obv.* The king's bust, laureated and draped, to the right. Below the bust is the value 40.

IACOBVS . II . DEI . GRATIA. *Rev.* A shield under an English crown, containing the same arms as on the last coinage of James VI. MAG . BRIT . FRA . ET . HIB . REX. 1687. The edge has the inscription NEMO . ME . IMPVNE . LACESSET. ANNO . REGNI . QVARTO *or* QVINTO. That with 1688 has QVINTO only.

TEN-SHILLING PIECE. *Obv.* Similar to the Forty-shilling piece, but with 10. under the bust. *Rev.* The arms arranged crosswise in four crowned shields, as on the Dollar of Charles II. From the centre of the cross projects a St. Andrew's cross, with a thistle, a rose, a fleur-de-lis, and a harp at the extremities. MAG . BR . FRA . ET . HIB . REX . 1687 *or* 1688. There is no inscription on the edge.

There is a pattern Sixty-shilling piece, engraved by the Roettiers, similar in type to the Forty-shillings. The original dies have been used in recent times to provide collectors with specimens.

This king also adopted the English crown on his Scotch coins.

Weight of the Forty-shilling piece . 285 grs. (very nearly).

„ Ten-shilling piece . $71\frac{1}{4}$ „ „

Fineness. $11\frac{1}{12}$ parts fine to $\frac{1}{12}$ of alloy.

Rarity. The Ten-shilling piece is quite common, the Forty-shillings not uncommon; the pattern Sixty-shillings is rare.

WILLIAM II. AND MARY II.

A.D. 1689—1694.

Denominations. Sixty-shilling piece. Forty-shilling piece. Twenty-shilling piece. Ten-shilling piece. Five-shilling piece.

SIXTY-SHILLING PIECE. *Obv.* The busts of the king and queen side by side, to the left. The king is laureated, and under his bust is the value 60. GVLIELMVS . ET . MARIA . DEI . GRA. *Rev.* The royal arms in a shield, under an English crown, as on the last coinage of James VI., but bearing the arms of Nassau on a scutcheon of pretence. MAG . BR . FR . ET . HIB . REX . ET . REGINA . 1691. On the edge is the inscription PROTEGIT . ET . ORNAT. ANNO . REGNI . TERTIO. Or 1692 with TERTIO *or* QVARTO on the edge.

FORTY-SHILLING PIECE. *Obv.* Similar to the Sixty-shilling piece, but 40. under the bust, and DEI . GRATIA. *Rev.* Also similar, with the dates 1689 PRIMO *or* SECVNDO, 1690 SECVNDO, &c., to 1694 SEXTO inclusive.

TWENTY-SHILLING PIECE. *Obv.* Exactly like the Forty-shilling piece, but 20. under the king's bust. *Rev.* Also similar, but the dates 1691, 93, and 94. There is no inscription on the edge.

TEN-SHILLING PIECE. In all respects like the Twenty-shilling piece, but 10. under the bust, and the dates 1690, 91, and 92.

FIVE-SHILLING PIECE. *Obv.* Just like the Sixty-shilling piece, but the value 5. under the king's bust. One is without the numeral. *Rev.* A cipher of W. M. crowned. MAG . BR . FR . ET . HIB . REX . ET . REGINA . 1694. The specimen without the numeral on the *obv.* has V. under the cipher, and reads REG . 1691.

Weight of the 60-shilling piece, 570 grs. (very nearly).

„	40-shilling piece,	285	„	„
„	20-shilling piece,	$142\frac{1}{2}$	„	„
„	10-shilling piece,	$71\frac{1}{4}$	„	„
„	5-shilling piece,	$35\frac{1}{8}$	„	„

Fineness. As James VII.'s.

Rarity. The Five and Ten-shilling pieces are quite common; the Forty-shilling pieces are almost as plentiful; but the Twenty and Sixty pieces are rather scarce.

WILLIAM II.

A.D. 1694—1702.

Denominations. Sixty-shilling piece. Forty-shilling piece. Twenty-shilling piece. Ten-shilling piece. Five-shilling piece.

SIXTY-SHILLING PIECE. *Obv.* The king' bust, laureated and draped, to the left. Below the bust is the value 60. GVLIELMVS . DEI . GRATIA. *Rev.* Similar to the same piece of William and Mary, but with the Scotch crown. MAG.

BRIT . FRA . ET . HIB . REX . 1699. On the edge PROTEGIT.
ET . ORNAT. ANNO . REGNI . VNODECIMO.

FORTY-SHILLING PIECE. *Obv.* Like the Sixty-shilling piece, but 40. under the bust. *Rev.* Also similar with the dates 1695 SEPTIMO to 1699 VNODECIMO inclusive.

TWENTY-SHILLING PIECE. *Obv.* Exactly like the Sixty-shilling piece, but 20. under the bust. *Rev.* Also similar with the dates 1695 to 1699 inclusive. There is no inscription on the edge.

TEN-SHILLING PIECE. Like the last piece in every respect, but 10. under the bust.

FIVE-SHILLING PIECE. *Obv.* Similar to the Sixty-shilling piece. GVL . D . G . MAG . BR . FR . & . HIB . REX. Under the bust the value 5. *Rev.* A three-headed, leaved thistle, crowned. NEMO . ME . IMPVNE . LACESSET . 1695. The dates are from 1695 to 1702, inclusive, with the exception of 1698.

Weight and Fineness. As the coins of William and Mary.

Rarity. The Sixty-shilling piece is probably unique. The others are all common, especially the Ten and Five-shilling pieces.

ANNE.

A.D. 1702—1714.

Coinages. Two. First, before the Union of the two kingdoms in 1707; second, subsequent to the Union.

FIRST COINAGE.

Denominations. Ten-shilling piece. Five-shilling piece.

TEN-SHILLING PIECE. *Obv.* The queen's bust, draped, to the left. Below it is the value 10. On her bosom is a thistle. ANNA . DEI . GRATIA. *Rev.* The royal arms, as on the last coinage of James VI., in a shield crowned with the Scotch crown. MAG . BRIT . FRA . ET . HIB . REG . 1702 or 1705, or REGINA 1706.

FIVE-SHILLING PIECE. *Obv.* Similar to the Ten-shilling piece, but 5. under the bust. ANNA . DEI . GRATIA. ; or AN . D . G . MAG . BR . FR . & . HIB . R, or M . BR . FR . & . HIB . REG. *Rev.* Exactly like the same piece of William II., with the dates 1705, 1706, 1707. One reads IMPUNE.

Weight and Fineness. As William and Mary's.

Rarity. Both common.

SECOND COINAGE.

Denominations. Crown. Half-crown. Shilling. Sixpence.

CROWN. *Obv.* The queen's bust, draped, to the left. Under the bust is the letter E, or E followed by a star of six points, denoting the Edinburgh mint. This is the only distinction between the Scotch and the English coins of the same time. ANNA . DEI . GRATIA. *Rev.* The royal arms arranged crosswise in four shields, crowned with an English crown, containing—1st and 3rd, the arms of Scotland and England impaled ; 2nd, the arms of France ; 4th, the

arms of Ireland. The Star of the Order of the Garter in the centre of the cross. MAG . BRI . FR . ET . HIB . REG. 1707 *or* 1708. On the edge of the coin is the legend DECVS. ET . TVTAMEN. ANNO . REGNI . SEXTO *or* SEPTIMO.

HALF-CROWN. Similar to the Crown in every respect, but with the dates 1707, 1708, 1709.

SHILLING. Exactly like the Half-crown, with the same dates, but no inscription on the edge.

SIXPENCE. Just like the Shilling, but with the dates 1707, 1708 only.

<i>Weight</i> of the Crown	. . . . .	$464\frac{1}{2}$	grs.
„ Half-crown	. . . . .	$232\frac{1}{4}$	„
„ Shilling	. . . . .	$92\frac{3}{4}$	„
„ Sixpence	. . . . .	$46\frac{1}{4}$	„

Fineness. $11\frac{1}{16}$ parts of fine silver to $\frac{2}{16}$ of alloy.

Rarity. The pieces with the star are very rare, as are also the Half-crown and Shilling of 1709. The others are very common.

END OF PART II.

PART III.
BILLON COINS.

BILLON COINS.

UNTIL the reign of James III. it is a matter of great difficulty to say which coins are of billon and which of poor silver. In these early reigns I have principally followed the arrangements of Lindsay and Wingate. Mr. Cochran-Patrick designates as billon only such pieces as were made of equal parts of fine silver and alloy, or worse, and figures none before the Placks of James III.

ROBERT III.

A.D. 1390—1406.

Denominations. Penny. Half-penny.

PENNY. *Obv.* The king's bust, full-face, and crowned, within a circle. ROBERTVS . DEI . GRA . RE or REX, or REX. sc. M.m. a cross. *Rev.* A long single cross with three pellets in each angle. The legend gives the mint town. They occur of Aberdeen, Edinburgh, and Inverness. Mr. Lindsay describes one in his First Supplement, which reads *obv.* ROBERTVS . DEI . REX . SCO., and *rev.* ROB . DEI . GRA . REX., and has the words divided by three lozenges.

HALF-PENNY. Mr. Wingate attributes a Half-penny to this king. The king's name is not legible. It reads GRACI

only, but has on the *rev.* two angles vacant, the old distinction of the Half-penny. It appears to be of Edinburgh.

Weight and Fineness. Not recorded.

Rarity. All of the highest rarity; the Half-penny and Inverness Penny unique. The latter sold for £1 12s. at Mr. Lindsay's sale in 1867.

JAMES I.

A.D. 1406—1437.

Denominations. Penny. Half-penny.

PENNY. *Obv.* The king's bust crowned, as Robert III.'s Penny. IACOBVS . DEI . TRACIA . R. M.m. a cross. *Rev.* A cross with three pellets in each angle, and the name of the mint (Edinburgh) for legend.

HALF-PENNY. *Obv.* Similar to the Penny. The head on some is very small, and on others very large. IACOBVS . DEI . GRACI, or DEI . GRA . RE or REX. The legends are usually very imperfect and sometimes blundered. *Rev.* Also similar to the Penny. Sometimes there are small dots among the pellets. Edinburgh is the only mint. The words of the legends are generally divided by two small crosses.

Neither *weight* nor *fineness* is recorded, but they were probably of fine billon.

Rarity. The Half-penny is rare, the Penny exceedingly rare.

JAMES II.

A.D. 1437—1460.

Denomination. Half-penny.

HALF-PENNY. *Obv.* Like the Penny of Robert III. IACOBVS . DEI . GRA . R. M.m. a cross. *Rev.* Also similar, but some have an annulet between the pellets in two opposite angles. The words are divided by two small crosses or trefoils. They occur only of the Edinburgh mint.

Some of these pieces were probably as fine as 2 parts of silver to 1 part alloy.

Rarity. Very scarce.

JAMES III.

A.D. 1460—1488.

Denominations. Penny. Half-penny. Plack. Half-plack.

PENNY. *Obv.* The king's bust, crowned, sometimes with a crown of five fleurs-de-lis of equal height, in a circle. Some have small ornaments in the field. One reads IACOBVS. DEI . GRACIA . REX., but the legend is usually blundered. *Rev.* A cross, with three pellets in the angles. They were minted at Aberdeen.

HALF-PENNY. *Obv.* The king's head and bust in a circle, wearing a crown, which often has five fleurs-de-lis of equal height. There is sometimes an annulet on each side of the

neck. IACOBVS . D *or* DEI . GRA . REX, *or* REX . S, SC *or* SCO. The legend is often blundered, though not badly. The words are divided by one or two small crosses, or an annulet. *Rev.* A cross, with three pellets in each angle. On some there is a small cross, a dot, or an annulet among the pellets. VILLA . EDINBVRGH., variously abbreviated. M.m. a cross on both sides. Mr. Wingate says of these pieces: "The variety of the half-pence seems endless, scarcely two being alike."

PLACK.¹ *Obv.* Within a tressure of four arcs, the arms of Scotland, the bottom of the shield coinciding with the lowest one. Above, and on each side of the shield, is a crown. Some have trefoils in the two upper exterior angles. The whole is within an inner circle. IACOBVS . DEI . GRA *or* GRACIA . REX . SCOTO, SCOTT, SCOTTO, SCOTORVM *or* SCOTTORVM, in Lombardic letters. The words are divided by small stars, one or two dots, trefoils, quatrefoils, or small crosses. The m.m. are a cross, or a cross of dots. *Rev.* A cross fleurée, the centre of which is composed of an orle of four crescents, with a crown in each angle and a St. Andrew's cross in the centre. VILLA. (DE.) EDINBURG *or* EDINBVRGH. The words are divided with the same ornamentations as the obverse. M.m. a cross or a crown. One with a cross patée m.m. on both sides has also a cross patée on either side of the arms on the obverse. [cf. *Fig.* 25.]

HALF-PLACK. *Obv.* Similar to the Plack, or with a cross patée on each side of the arms. IACOBVS . DEI . GRA . REX.

¹ The word "plack" is derived from the French *plaque*, a thin plate of metal.

s or SCOTO. One has IACBVS and another IAOBVS. The words are divided by dots, crosses of dots, or by one or two crosses. M.m. a cross. *Rev.* Also similar in all respects. The words are usually not divided.

Weight. Unrecorded.

Rarity. The Plack and Half-penny are common; the Half-plack is very rare, and the Penny is extremely rare.

JAMES IV.

A.D. 1488—1514.

Coinages. Two. 1st, 1504—6; 2nd, 1512.

FIRST COINAGE.—1504—6.

Denomination. Plack.

PLACK. *Obv.* Similar to the Plack of James III., but the Roman lettering is now adopted. IACOBVS . DEI . GRA. REX . SCOTORVM, rarely SCOTTORVM. The words are separated by trefoils, or one or two dots. M.m. a crown. *Rev.* Also similar, but a five-pointed mullet in the centre of the orle, and crowns and St. Andrew's crosses in alternate angles of the cross. VILLA . DE . EDINBURG. No m.m. Words divided by trefoils.

Weight and Fineness. Not recorded.

Rarity. Common.

SECOND COINAGE.—1512.

Denomination. Plack.

Fig. 25.—PLACK OF JAMES IV.'s SECOND COINAGE.

PLACK. *Obv.* Similar to the first coinage. IACOBVS. 4 . DEI . GRA . REX . SCOTORV or SCOTORVM. Words divided by points. M.m. a crown. *Rev.* Similar to the Plack of James III. VILLA . DE . EDINBURG. There are trefoils, stars, or no ornaments between the words. M.m. a cross, a crown, or none. [Fig. 25.]

Weight and Fineness. Not recorded.

Rarity. Scarce.

JAMES V.

Denominations. Bawbee¹ or Plack. Half-plack. Penny.

PLACK. *Obv.* A thistle-head, crowned, between I and 5. There is an annulet over the I on some. IACOBVS . D . G.

¹ The word "bawbee" is derived from the French *bas billon*, base billon.

REX . SCOTORVM. M.m. a cross. *Rev.* A St. Andrew's cross, in the centre of which is a crown, between two fleurs-de-lis. OPPIDVM . EDINBURGI. M.m. usually a fleur-de-lis, but one has a thistle and another none. The words are generally divided by dots. [cf. *Fig.* 27.]

HALF-PLACK. *Obv.* Similar to the Plack. IACOBVS . D. G. R . SCOTORVM. Some have an annulet over the I or over both I and 5. M.m. a cross. *Rev.* Also similar, with m.m. a fleur-de-lis, or thistle-head.

PENNY. *Obv.* The king, full-faced, and crowned in a circle. IACOBVS . DEI . GRA . REX, or REX . S. M.m. a cross on both sides. *Rev.* A forked and foliated cross, with quatrefoils in the angles. Legend: VILLA . EDINBURG., variously spelt.

Weight of the Plack	.	.	.	.	29½	grs.
„ Half-plack	.	.	.	.	14¾	„
„ Penny	.	.	.	.	(Not recorded).	

Fineness. 3 parts fine to 9 parts alloy.

Rarity. The Plack is common, but the Half-plack and Penny are extremely rare.

MARY I.

A.D. 1542—1567.

The billon coins of Mary may be divided into two classes, comprising—1st, those struck before her marriage, and 2nd, those struck during her marriage with Francis.

CLASS I.

Coinages. Three. 1st, 1544; 2nd, 1554; 3rd, 1555.

FIRST COINAGE.—1544—53.

Denominations. Bawbee. Half-bawbee.

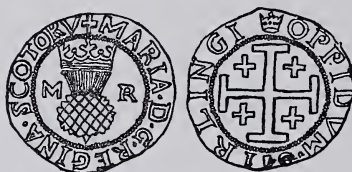


Fig. 26.—STIRLING BAWBEE OF MARY'S FIRST COINAGE.

BAWBEE. *Obv.* A thistle-head, between the letters M. R. under an arched or open crown. MARIA . D or DEI. G . R or REGINA . SCOTOR, SCOTORV or SCOTORVM. M.m. a cross. *Rev.* Two types. No. 1. A plain or fluted St. Andrew's cross passing through an open crown, between two cinquefoils. OPPIDVM . EDINBVRGI. M.m. a fleur-de-lis or a cinquefoil. No. 2. A cross potent, with a plain cross in each angle. OPPIDVM . STIRLINGI or STIRIRLINGI. M.m. a crown. There is an inner circle on both sides in each case. Type 2. sometimes has the Lombardic π throughout the obverse legend. [*Fig. 26.*]

HALF-BAWBEE. *Obv.* In all respects like the Bawbee. MARIA . D . G . R . SCOTORVM. *Rev.* A plain or fluted St. Andrew's cross passing through an open crown, with a

cinquefoil in the lower angle. OPPIDVM . EDINBVRGI.
M.m. a fleur-de-lis, or a cinquefoil. [Fig. 27.]



Fig. 27.—HALF-BAWBEE OF MARY'S FIRST COINAGE.

Weight of the Bawbee 29½ grs.

„ Half-bawbee 14¾ „

Fineness. 3 parts fine to 9 parts alloy.

Rarity. The Edinburgh Bawbee is quite common, the Half-bawbee rather scarcer. The Stirling Bawbee is very rare.

SECOND COINAGE.—1554.

Denomination. Penny.

PENNY. *Obv.* The queen's full-face bust in a circle, wearing an arched or open crown. MARIA . D . G . R . SCO-TORV or SCOTORVM. M.m. a cross. *Rev.* A cross fourchée, with crowns and cinquefoils in opposite angles. One has a trefoil in one angle instead of a cinquefoil. OPPIDVM or OPPIDV . EDINBVR, EDNBVR or EDINBVRGI. Another type has m.m. a lis and no inner circle on the *obv.*, and reads MARIA . D . GRA . SCOTORVM. On the *rev.* it has fleurs-de-lis instead of cinquefoils in the angles, and OPPIDVM. EDINBVRG.

Weight. 11¼ grs.

Fineness. 1 part fine to 11 of alloy.

Rarity. Very rare.

THIRD COINAGE.—1555—8.

Denominations. Lion or Hardhead. Penny. Plack.

LION. *Obv.* An M., crowned. MARIA . D . G . SCOTOR. REGINA. M.m. a cross, or cross potent. *Rev.* A lion rampant, crowned. VICIT, rarely VINCIT . VERITAS . 1555, 1556, or 1558. No inner circles.

PENNY. *Obv.* A cross potent, with crosses in the angles. MARIA . D . G . SCOTOR . REGINA. M.m. a cross potent, or a pellet. *Rev.* In three lines across the field VICIT. VERITAS. 1556. M.m. an open crown.

PLACK. *Obv.* The arms of Scotland, under an arched crown, between the letters M. R. MARIA . DEI . G . SCOTOR. REG or REGINA. 1557. M.m. a cross potent. *Rev.* A short cross, the centre of which is an orle of four crescents, with a cross in the centre; in each angle is an arched crown. SERVIO . ET . VSV . TEROR. 1557. M.m. a fleur-de-lis. No inner circle on either side. These pieces are often counter-marked with a heart and star, the badge of the Earl of Morton.

<i>Weight</i> of the Lion (1555)	.	.	.	16 $\frac{9}{16}$ grs.
„ Do. (1556—8)	.	.	.	26 $\frac{1}{4}$ „
„ Penny	.	.	.	11 $\frac{1}{4}$ „
„ Plack	.	.	.	29 $\frac{1}{2}$ „

Fineness of the Lions and Plack, 1 part to 11 alloy; of the Penny, 1 part fine to 15 parts alloy.

Rarity. The Plack is common; the Lion of 1558 is scarce; the others are very rare.

CLASS II.

Denominations. Twelve-penny Groat. Lion or Hardhead.

TWELVE-PENNY PIECE. *Obv.* The letters FM. in monogram, crowned, between a dolphin and a thistle-head, both crowned. FRAN. ET. MA or MAR. D. G. R.R. SCOTO or SCOTOR. D.D. VIEN. M.m. a cross. *Rev.* A rectangular compartment, between two double-barred crosses, containing the legend IAM. NON. SVNT. DVO. SED. VNA. CARO. in four lines, whence their common name of "Non-sunts." Below is the date 1558 or 1559. M.m. a cross potent. Mr. Cochran-Patrick says that no *silver* pieces of this type were coined, but the metal certainly looks very good.

LION. *Obv.* The letters F.M. in monogram, under a crown, between two dolphins. FRA or FRAN. ET. M or MA. D. G. R.R. SCO, SCOT or SCOTO. D.D. VIEN. M.m. a cross, or cross potent. *Rev.* A lion rampant, crowned. VICIT. VERITAS. 1558, 1559 or 1560. A hoard of some thousands was found about twenty-five years ago reading on the *obv.* ET. MA. D. G. R. SCOT. D. D. VIEN., and VICIT. VERITA 58. on the reverse.

Weight of the Twelve-penny Groat . . . $26\frac{1}{8}$ grs.

„ „ Lion $14\frac{3}{4}$ „

Fineness. The Twelve-penny Groat is of equal parts of silver and alloy; the Lion is 1 part fine to 23 of alloy.

Rarity. The Non-sunt is not uncommon; the Lions are plentiful.

JAMES VI.

A.D. 1567.

Coinages. Four. 1st, 1583—8; 2nd, 1588—9; 3rd, 1589; 4th, 1593.

FIRST COINAGE.—1583—8.

Denominations. Plack. Half-plack.

PLACK. *Obv.* The arms of Scotland under a crown. IACOB' or IACOBVS. (6.) D . G . R . SCO or SCOTOR. *Rev.* A leaved thistle, crowned. OPPID' . EDINB'. A very rare variety has OPPIDVM . EDINBVRGI. Another rare variety has an inner circle on both sides. These pieces were called "Atkinsons" after Thomas Achesoun, Master of the Mint.

HALF-PLACK. *Obv.* Like the Plack. IACOB . 6 . D . G . R . SCO. *Rev.* Also similar. OPPID' . EDINB'. It is either with or without the inner circles. There is a variety, perhaps unique, with the mint name in full, which reads IACOBVS and SCOTOR.

Weight of the Plack. . . . 28 grs.

„ Half-plack. . . . 14 „

Fineness. 1 part fine to 3 parts of alloy.

Rarity. The Plack with the mint in full is very rare; the Half-plack is extremely rare; but the ordinary Plack is quite common.

SECOND COINAGE.—1588—9.

Denomination. Hardhead.

HARDHEAD. *Obv.* The letters IR crowned, within a circle. IACOB . 6 . D . G . R . SCOTO. M.m. a quatrefoil.

Rev. The arms of Scotland, crowned, in a circle. VINCIT. VERITAS. M.m. a cross between two points.

Weight. $23\frac{3}{5}$ grs.

Fineness. 1 part fine to 23 parts alloy.

Rarity. Not uncommon.

THIRD COINAGE.—1589.

Denominations. Lion or Hardhead. Half-lion.

LION. *Obv.* Similar to the last Hardhead. IACOB . 6 . D . G . R . SCO or SCOTO. M.m. a cross. *Rev.* A lion rampant, with two points behind it to indicate the value, two-pence. VINCIT . VERITAS. M.m. a rose, a cross potent, a cross, or a point.

HALF-LION. *Obv.* IR in monogram, crowned. IACOB . 6 . D . G . R . SCO. *Rev.* Like the Lion, but no points. VINCIT. VERITAS. M.m. a rose, or cross patée.

Weight of the Lion . . . $23\frac{3}{5}$ grs.

„ Half-lion . . $11\frac{4}{5}$ „

Fineness. As the second coinage.

Rarity. The Lion is common, but its Half is exceedingly rare.

FOURTH COINAGE.—1593.

Denomination. Plack.

PLACK. *Obv.* A leaved thistle, surmounting two sceptres in saltire. IACOB . 6 . D . G . R . SCO. M.m. a quatrefoil.
Rev. A lozenge with a thistle-head on each point. OPPID.
EDINB. M.m. an annulet.

Weight. $23\frac{1}{2}$ grs.

Fineness. 1 part fine to 11 parts alloy.

Rarity. Extremely rare.

END OF PART III.

PART IV.
COPPER COINS.



COPPER COINS.

JAMES III.

A.D. 1460—1488.

THIS king ordered a FARTHING of copper, which was to have the cross of St. Andrew on one side and the crown on the other. On one side, moreover, was to be the superscription of Edinburgh, while the other was to have an R with *James*. This coin, so carefully described, has not been discovered, and was probably not struck; but Mr. Cochran-Patrick assigns to this king a neatly executed piece, about as large as his silver penny, having *obv.*, the king's bust, crowned, in a circle. IACOBVS . DEI . GRACIA. REX. *Rev.* A long single cross with fleurs-de-lis and crowns in alternate angles. VILLA . EDINBURGH. The m.m. on both sides is a fleur-de-lis.

JAMES VI. *

A.D. 1567—1625.

The copper coins of this king may be arranged under two periods:—1st, those struck by him as king of Scot-

land; and 2nd, those issued after his accession to the throne of England.

PERIOD I.

1597.

Denominations. Twopenny piece. Penny.

TWOPENNY PIECE. *Obv.* The king's bust, bareheaded, to the right. IACOBVS . 6 . D . G . R . SCOTORVM. *Rev.* Three thistle-heads. OPPIDVM . EDINBVRGI.

PENNY. *Obv.* Like the Twopence, but with a pellet behind the king's head, and on one a dot in front of it. *Rev.* Also similar.

Weight of the Twopenny piece . . 59 grs.

„ Penny 29½ „

Rarity. The Twopence is rare; the Penny extremely rare.

PERIOD II.

Coinages. Two.

FIRST COINAGE.—1614.

Denominations. Turner or Twopence. Half-turner or Penny.

TURNER.¹ *Obv.* A three-headed thistle. IACOBVS . DEI . GRA . MAG . BRIT. *Rev.* A lion rampant, with two points behind it to indicate the value, twopence. FRANCIE . ET . HIBERNIE . REX.

¹ The word "turner" is derived from the French *tournois*, the name applied to a coin in France.

HALF-TURNER. Similar in every respect to the Turner, except in having only one point behind the lion.

Weight of the Turner $37\frac{4}{5}$ grs.

„ Half-turner . . . $18\frac{9}{10}$ „

Rarity. The Turner is common, but the Half is very scarce.

SECOND COINAGE.—1623.

Denominations. Turner. Half-turner.

TURNER. *Obv.* Similar to the last Turner. IACOBVS . D.

G . MAG . BRIT. *Rev.* Also similar. FRAN . & . HIB . REX.

Two points behind the lion.

HALF-TURNER. Exactly like the Turner, but with one point behind the lion.

Weight of the Turner . . . $29\frac{1}{2}$ grs.

„ Half-turner . $14\frac{3}{4}$ „

Rarity. As the first coinage.

CHARLES I.

A.D. 1625—1649.

Coinages. Three. 1st, 1629; 2nd, 1632; 3rd, 1642.

FIRST COINAGE.—1629.

Denominations. Twopenny piece or Turner. Penny.

TURNER. *Obv.* Similar to the last Turner of James VI.

CAROLVS . D . G . MAG . BRIT. *Rev.* Also similar. FRAN.
& . HIB . REX.

PENNY. Similar to the Turner, but with one point behind the lion.

Weight of the Turner . . . 29½ grs.

„ Penny . . . 14¾ „

Rarity. The Turner is common, but the Penny is rare.

SECOND COINAGE.—1632.

Denomination. Turner.

TURNER. *Obv.* Under a crown the numeral II. between the letters 'C R'. There are sometimes three lozenges under the II. The whole in a circle. CAR . D . G . SCO. SCT or SCOT . ANG . FR or FRA . ET . H, HI or HIB . R. *Rev.* A leaved thistle in a circle. NEMO . ME . IMPVNE . LACESSET. The m.m. on the *obv.* are a lozenge, a saltire, a lion, a trefoil, or a cross; and on the *rev.* a saltire, a rose, a lion, an annulet, three small crosses, a lozenge, or sun. Some occur with the legend somewhat blundered.

A Penny of the same type was ordered, but was not coined. This Turner was engraved by Nicholas Briot.

Weight. 13·1 grs.

Rarity. Common.

THIRD COINAGE.—1642.

Denomination. Turner.

TURNER. *Obv.* Within a circle the letters C. R. under a Scotch crown. CAR . D . G . SCOT . ANG . FRA . ET . HIB.

R. *Rev.* A leaved thistle within a circle. NEMO . ME.
IMPVNE . LACESSET. M.m. a lozenge.

Weight. 44·3 grs.

Rarity. Common, but seldom in fine condition.

These coins being much counterfeited abroad, a proclamation was issued by Charles II. in 1661 against the forgeries. They are a rude imitation of the above coinage, of light weight, reading on the *obv.*, SIT . NOMIN . DOMINE . BENEDI., and on the *rev.*, DEVS . PROTECTOR . NOSTERA.

CHARLES II.

A.D. 1649—1684.

Coinages. Two. 1st, 1661; 2nd, 1677.

FIRST COINAGE.—1661.

Denomination. Turner.

TURNER. *Obv.* Like the last Turner of Charles I., but with the numeral II. at the right of the C. R. CAR . D . G. SCOT . ANG . F or FRA . ET . HIB . R.. M.m. a quatrefoil, a star of six points, or none. *Rev.* Also similar in every respect. M.m. a cross of four pellets, or none.

Weight and Rarity. As the third coinage of Charles I.

SECOND COINAGE.—1677.

Denominations. Bawbee or Sixpenny piece. Bodle or Turner.

BAWBEE. *Obv.* The king, with draped bust, laureated, to the left. The legend commences at the bottom. CAR. II. D. G. SCO. AN or ANG. FR. ET. HIB. R or REX. On some there is a small F before the bust. *Rev.* A leaved thistle under a Scotch crown. NEMO. ME. IMPVNE. LACESSET. 1677, 1678 or 1679. There is no inner circle on either side.

BODLE. *Obv.* A sword and sceptre in saltire under a Scotch crown. The legend commences on the left at the sword-handle, and continues all round. CAR. II. D. G. SCO. ANG. FRA or FRAN. ET. HIB. REX. *Rev.* A leaved thistle, above which is the date 1677. NEMO. ME. IMPVNE. LACESSET. No inner circles.

Weight. Not specified.

Rarity. As the first coinage. The Bodle is rather scarcer than the Bawbee.

WILLIAM II. AND MARY II.

A.D. 1689—1694.

Denominations. Bawbee. Bodle.

BAWBEE. *Obv.* The busts of the king and queen, draped, to the left. GVL. ET. MAR. D. G. MAG. BR. FR. ET. HIB. REX. ET. REGINA. M.m. a cross of five pellets, or a star. *Rev.* Exactly like the Bawbee of Charles II., with the dates 1691, 1692, 1693, and 1694.

BODLE. *Obv.* The letters W M in monogram under a crown. D. G. MAG. BR. FR. ET. HIB. REX. ET. REGINA.

Rev. Like the Bawbee in every respect, and with the same dates.

Weight of the Bawbee 189 grs.

„ Bodle 63 „

Rarity. The Bawbee is very rare, the Bodle common.

WILLIAM II.

A.D. 1694—1702.

Denominations. Bawbee. Bodle.

Bawbee. *Obv.* The king's bust, draped, to the left. GVL or GVLIELMVS . D . G . MAG . BR or BRIT . FR or FRA . ET . HIB . R or REX. *Rev.* A leaved thistle under a Scotch crown, like Charles II.'s. NEMO . ME . IMPVNE . LACESSET. 1695, 1696 or 1697.

Bodle. *Obv.* A sword and sceptre in saltire, under a crown. GVL or GVLIELMVS . D . G . MAG . BR . FR . ET . HIB . REX. *Rev.* Exactly like the Bawbee. NEMO . ME . IMPVNE . LACESSET . 1695, 1696 or 1697.

Weight. As William and Mary's.

Rarity. The Bawbee and the Bodle with the name in full are very rare; the other Bodle is common.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

MOTTOES ON SCOTTISH COINS.

Christo auspice regno. I reign under the auspices of Christ.

Christus (XPICTOC, XPC.) regnat: Christus vincit: Christus imperat. Christ reigneth: Christ conquereth: Christ commandeth.

Crucis arma sequamur. Let us follow the arms of the Cross.

Da pacem, Domine. Grant Thy peace, O Lord.

Dat gloria vires. Glory gives strength.

Decus et tutamen. An ornament and protection. (On the edge of some coins.)

Deliciae Domini cor humile. The Lord's delight is an humble heart.

Deus, iudicium tuum regi da. Give the king Thy judgments, O God. (*Ps.* lxxii. 1.)

Diligite iusticiam. Love justice.

Dominus (DNS.) protector meus, et liberator meus. The Lord is my defender and my deliverer. (*cf. Ps.* xviii. 2.)

Ecce ancilla Domini. Behold the handmaid of the Lord.
(*Luke* i. 38.)

Exurgat Deus et dissipentur inimici ejus. Let God arise,
and let His enemies be scattered. (*Ps.* lxxviii. 1.)

Faciam eos in gentem unam. I will make them one nation.
(*Ezek.* xxxvii. 22.)

Fecit utraque unum. Each has made the other one.

Florent sceptris piis : regna his Jova dat numeratque. The
rule of the pious flourishes : to them Jehovah gives
and numbers kingdoms.

Henricus rosas : regna Jacobus. Henry united the roses,
James the kingdoms.

Honor regis judicium diligit. The king's honour loveth
judgment. (*Ps.* xcix. 4.)

Horum tuta fides. Their trust in one another is unshake-
able.

His differt rege tyrannus. The difference between tyrant
and king is marked by these (*i.e.*, by Force and
Justice, as represented by the sword and the ba-
lance).

His præsum, ut prosim. I am set over them to work them
good.

In utrunque paratus. Prepared for either course (*i. e.*,
peace or war).

In virtute tua libera me. Deliver me in Thy goodness.
(*cf.* *Ps.* lxxi. 2.)

Jam non sunt duo, sed una caro. They are no more twain,
but one flesh. (*Matt.* xix. 6.)

Jesus (IHCOYC, IHC.) autem, transiens per medium illorum,

ibat. But Jesus, passing through the midst of them,
went his way. (*Luke* iv. 30.)

Iustitia thronum firmat. Justice consolidates a throne.

Iustus fide vivit. The just man lives by faith. (*Rom.* i. 17.)

Nemo me impune lacesset. No one shall meddle with me
with impunity.

Parcere subjectis et debellare superbos. To spare the hum-
bled, and to crush the insolent. (*Virgil*, *Aen.* vi. 853.)

Per lignum crucis salvi sumus. Through the wood of the
Cross is our salvation.

Post 5 & 100 proavos, invicta manent hæc. After one hun-
dred and five predecessors, these remain unconquered.

Pro me : si mereor, in me. For me ; but if I deserve it,
against me.

Protegit et ornat. It protects and adorns. (On the edge
of some coins.)

Quæ Deus conjunxit, nemo separet. What God hath joined
together, let no man put asunder. (*Matt.* xix. 6.)

Regem Jova protegit. Jehovah guards the king.

Rosa sine spina. A rose without a thorn.

Salus populi (or *reipublicæ*) *suprema lex.* The people's
weal (or the weal of the State) is the highest of laws.

Servio et usu teror. I serve, and am worn by use.

Spero meliora. I hope for better things. (An allusion to
James VI.'s expectation of ascending the throne of
England.)

Te solum vereor. Thee only do I fear.

Tueatur unita Deus. May God preserve them in unity.

Unita tuemur. We preserve them in unity.

Vicit Leo de tribu Juda. The Lion of the tribe of Judah hath prevailed. (*Rev.* v. 5.)

Vincit (or vicit) veritas. Truth vanquishes, or has vanquished.

PRINCIPAL SPELLINGS OF SCOTTISH MINTS.

Aberdeen. A. AB. ABBDE. ABBDEN. ABE. ABERDEN. ABERDEIN. ABERDENE. ABERDON. ABIRD. ABIRDEN. ARRDEN.

Annan. AN. ANHEN.

Berwick. B. BE. BER. BERV. BERV. BERWH. BERWI. BERWIH. BERWIK. BEREWIC. BERWICI. BERWICIH. BERWICHI. BERWICCHIL.

Dunbar. DNBARE.

Dunbarton. DYNBERTAN.

Dundee. DON. DYN. DVNDE.

Edinburgh. E. ECINBVRGH. ED. EDEN. EDENBVR. EDDINBVG. EDENEV. EDENBEOVRGE. EDEINBEVR. EDEINBOVR. EDINB. EDINBV. EDINBVR. EDINBRG. EDINBRVG. EDINBVG. EDINBVRG. EDINBVRGE. EDINBVRGI. EDINBVRIH. EDNEBVR. EDIBVRHGR. EEINBVRGI. EIDINBV. EIDINBVG. EIDINBVR. EIINBVRGE.

Forres. FRA. FRE.

*Glasgow.*¹ G. GLA.

Haddington. (?)

*Inchaffray.*¹ ICH. IHICFRA.

Inverness. INNERNIS.

¹ The coins of these mints are of doubtful authenticity.

Lanark. LA.

Linlithgow. LINLITHC. LINLITHCH. LINLITHCO.

Montrose. M. MVN.

Perth. P. PE. PER. PERT. PERTE. PP. PR. PRET. PRT. PT.

Roxburgh. R. RO. ROC. ROCAB. ROCBV. ROCBVR. ROCE.
 ROCEB. ROCEBV. ROCEBVR. ROCEBVRG. ROCESBV. ROCH.
 ROCI. ROCMLXSEA. ROCX. ROHESB. ROR. ROREE. ROX-
 BVR. RX.

St. Andrews. ANDRE. SANDRE. SANDREE.

Stirling. STERLING. STIRLINGI. STREVEIVL. STREVELE.
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